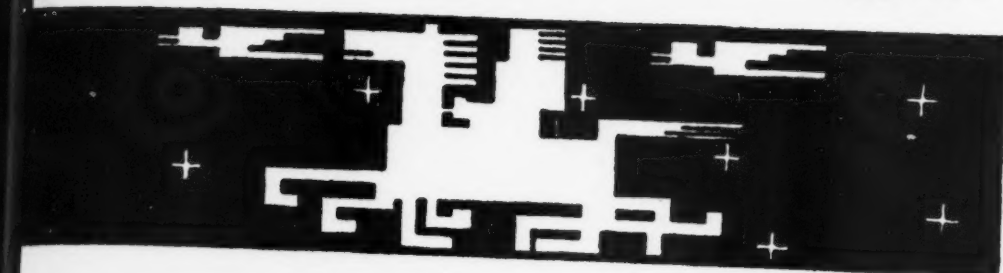


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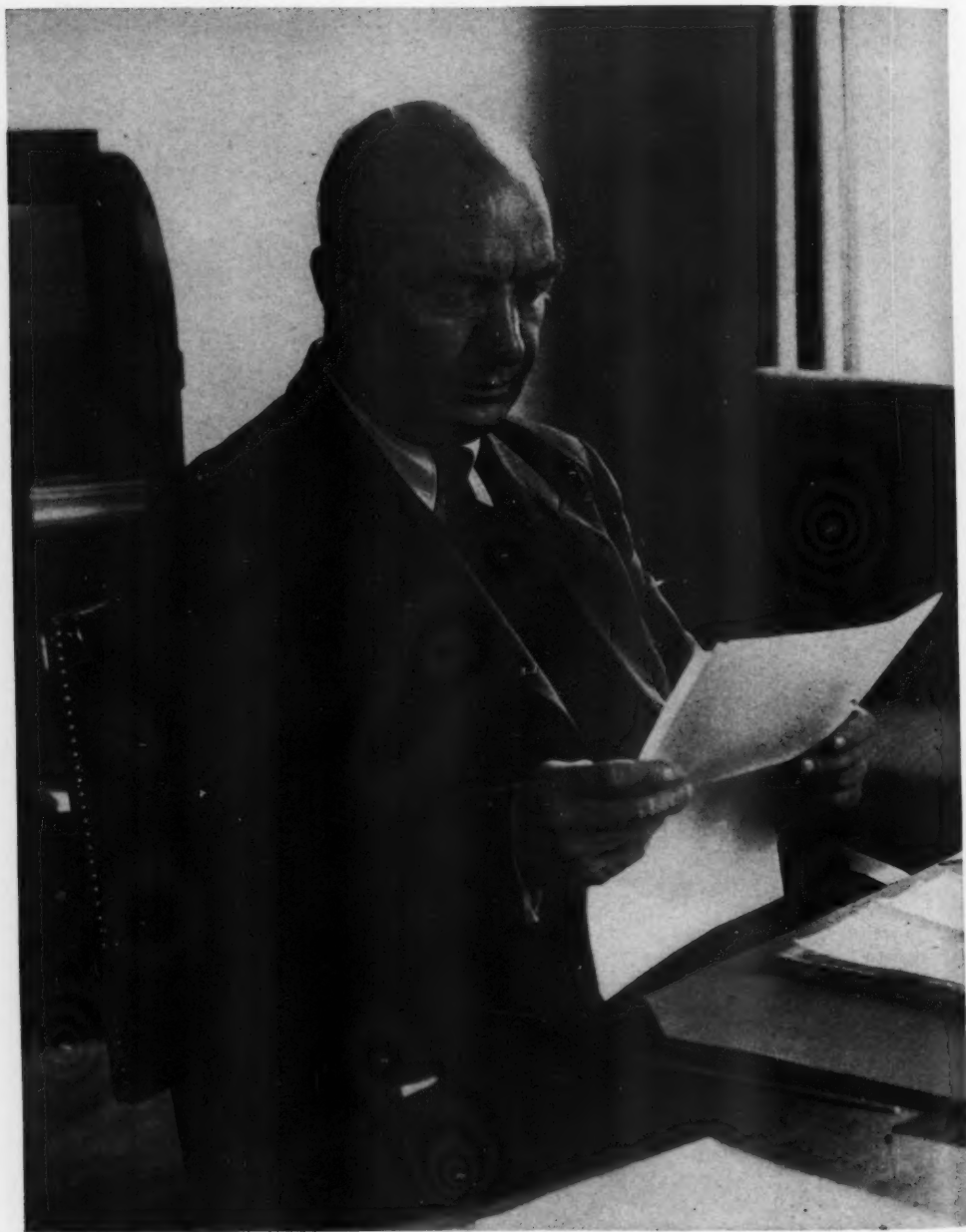
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### PER ALBIN HANSSON

SWEDEN'S GREAT STATESMAN DIED OCTOBER SIXTH AT THE AGE  
OF SIXTY-ONE. HE WAS PREMIER OF SWEDEN SINCE 1936.

# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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VOLUME XXXIV

DECEMBER, 1946

NUMBER 4

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## The American-Scandinavian Foundation 1911-1946

*Thirty-fifth Anniversary*

### I. DEEDS

THE American-Scandinavian Foundation was chartered under the laws of the State of New York in 1911 as an educational institution engaged in advancing intellectual relations between the United States and the Scandinavian countries. For 35 years it has operated chiefly through students, publications, and a library of information. Its work is governed by a self-perpetuating board of 25 Trustees.

The Foundation was endowed in 1911 by the late Niels Poulson of Brooklyn with a book value of half a million dollars. The investment was chiefly in real estate which has depreciated in the course of the years, but the capital has been maintained by gifts from other contributors. The work of the Foundation, however, is chiefly supported by thousands of contributions, large and small, from its friends in different parts of the world and applied to annual operation. The stipends for students are derived for the most part from generous annual contributors.

### TRUSTEES

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 HAROLD C. UREY, *Professor Chicago University*  
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 THOMAS J. WATSON, *Industrialist*  
 HARALD M. WESTERGAARD, *Harvard University, Chairman Foundation Applications Committee*

### HONORARY TRUSTEES

H.R.H. CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF ADOLF OF SWEDEN  
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 H.R.H. CROWN PRINCE OLAV OF NORWAY

### AFFILIATES

Corporations organized to cooperate with the Foundation in Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden have duplicated the Foundation in the interchange of students, lecturers, publications, and exhibitions by interpreting America in those Nations.

### CHAPTERS

In several states of the Union Associates of the Foundation have organized Chapters to popularize the work of the Foundation by meetings and entertainments.

### ASSOCIATES

The publications of the Foundation are chiefly supported by Associates of the Foundation, persons interested in our undertaking who,

on payment of nominal dues, are enrolled as Associates and receive certain of our publications.

## WAR AND POSTWAR

The Foundation and its Affiliates overseas have survived two World Wars. During these wars, through our alumni and our Bureau of Information, we were able to render distinct technical services to the forces engaged in the wars to defend democracy.

## TRAVELLING FELLOWS

Until the outbreak of the war the Foundation had an alumni of about 1200 travelling students who had crossed the seas for advanced study. Since the war the demand for research has been greatly accentuated, and in 1946 alone we have the prospect of responsibility for no less than 500 travelling students. Most of these come to the United States from the Scandinavian countries. However, the Foundation has awarded stipends for some 20 American students to carry on research in various subjects in the Scandinavian countries during the academic year, 1946-1947. The stipends provided for students coming to the United States from the Northern countries are derived from several sources. Many receive stipends contributed through our Affiliates abroad; other stipends are contributed direct to The American-Scandinavian Foundation. In addition, American universities, colleges, and institutes of technology have offered the Foundation some 500 scholarships for students with proper credentials from Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. These offers come from 307 American institutions cooperating with the Foundation.

The formula for these fellowships is, in fact, very simple. Academic credentials of the perspective travelling scholar are presented to a jury of scholars in the country of the origin, and, if acceptable, are sent overseas to the host institute. If again acceptable a certificate is issued for a visa and introduction. Overseas passage by plane or ship brings the student to foreign institutions. Our students have been specialists in many fields of research, from zoology to nuclear physics, from cuneiform inscriptions to weather forecasting.

The Fellows of the Foundation have a record of distinguished service in their various countries. For example, one of our American Fellows to Denmark, Harold Clayton Urey, received the Nobel Prize in chemistry. He played an important part in the construction of the atomic bomb. One Swedish Fellow to the United States in government,





**HAAKON STYRI**

*Senior Fellow of the Foundation  
from Norway*

particular student with the particular objective; acting as banker for funds forwarded from Scandinavia for specific students, supervising the students' funds to be assured they have sufficient; checking the visa with the State Department to obtain a non-resident certificate which exempts the holder from draft, and obtain a worker's permit. Our staff meets students and trainees at the point of entry and assists in the initial adjustment. We arrange for their orientation courses in conjunction with the State Department. We visit students on the campus in different localities to learn their problems and to coordinate with the proper authorities of the university or industry. We arrange a special "send off," so that the students will leave this country with a pleasant recollection of their first farewell. The activity of such personal contact alone requires the attention of several competent college graduate executives.

Bertil Ohlin, Fellow 1922-1923, was recently Secretary of Commerce in Sweden, and another, Dr. Herbert Olivecrona, Swedish Fellow to the United States in medicine, 1919-1920, is perhaps the most eminent brain surgeon in the world.

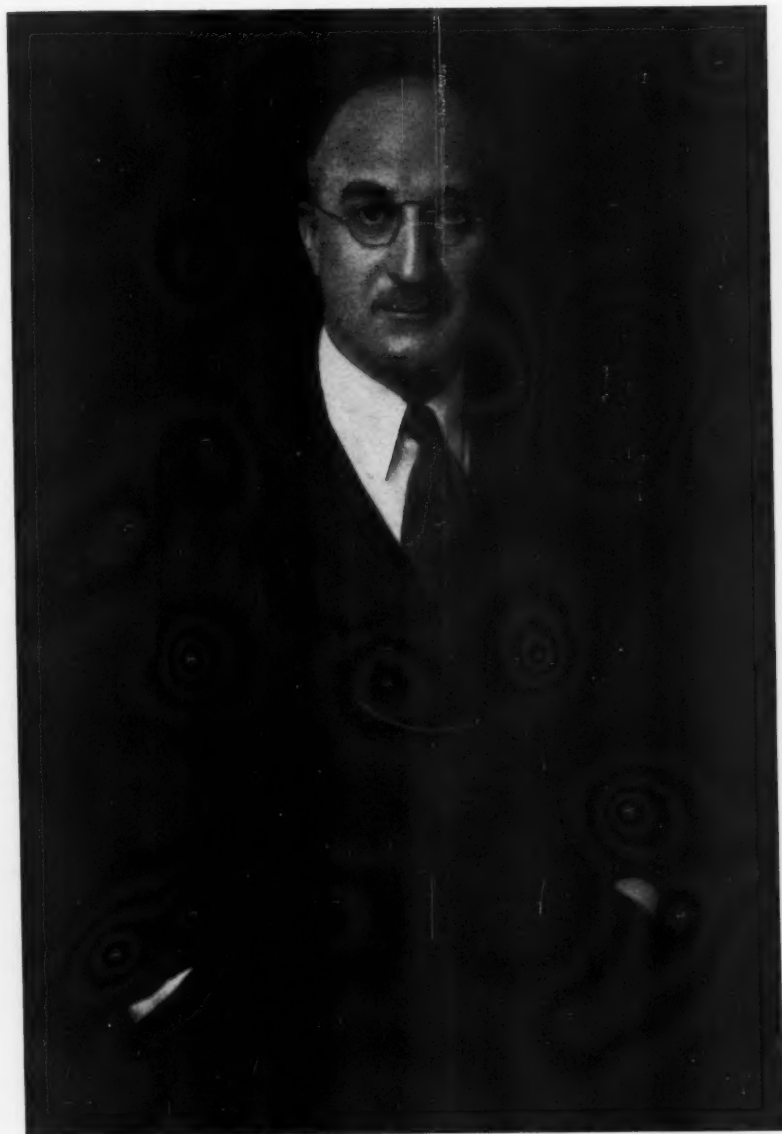
## TRAINEES

The assistance extended by the Foundation to students, trainees, and specialists covers a broad field: arranging interviews, supplying personal letters of introduction, making a survey of an industry or profession to determine what contacts would be most advantageous for the par-



**ELLEN GLEDITSCH**

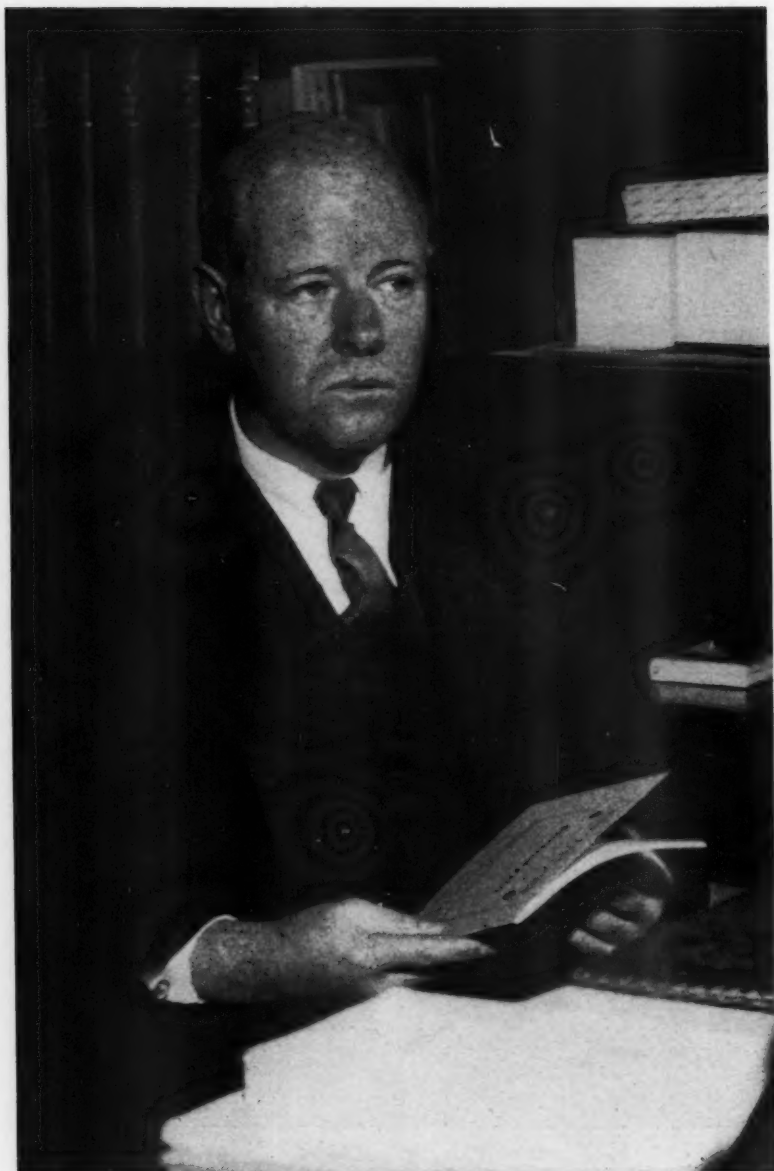
*Fellow from Norway, 1913-1914. Professor  
of Chemistry in Oslo University*



**KEMP MALONE**

*American Fellow to Iceland, 1919-1920. Professor of English in The Johns Hopkins University*





HERBERT OLIVECRONA

*Fellow from Sweden, 1919-1920. Surgeon of Serafimer Hospital in Stockholm*



**BERTIL OHLIN**

*Fellow from Sweden, 1922-1923. Former Swedish Secretary of Commerce*



**HAROLD CLAYTON UREY**

*American Fellow to Denmark, 1923-1924. Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1934.  
Associate of the Manhattan Project, 1945. Professor of Nuclear Physics  
in Chicago University*

Twenty years ago the Federal Government declared the Foundation to be an institution for foreign students. Under this authority many of the Fellows of the Foundation do not visit universities at all but conduct their work independently and report to the Foundation. Some of these are classified as field research students, others as Industrial Fellows or Trainees. Students coming to America for training in various fields are introduced to industrial laboratories, to banks, to hospitals, to art museums, to architects' offices, and many other types of institutions.

The chief financing of the trainee derives from the living allowance given him by the host business or institution, amounting on an average to \$1500 per annum. From the national American point of view, the trainees are not a philanthropy but assist America in the exporting of our techniques which facilitate international business, art, and science.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Foundation assists American publishers in the publication of books about the Scandinavian countries. The Foundation itself publishes a limited number of works of exceptional character that cannot easily be sold by commercial houses. We have published in English 70 volumes of standard works about the Scandinavian countries and translations from Scandinavian literature.

## FOUNDATION PUBLICATIONS

1913	<i>Anthology of Swedish Lyrics</i>
<i>The American-Scandinavian Review 1913-1946</i>	<i>The King's Mirror</i>
1914	1918
Holberg: <i>Comedies</i>	Lagerlöf: <i>Gösta Berlings Saga</i> (2 vols.)
Tegner: <i>Poems</i>	1919
<i>The Voyages of the Norsemen to America</i>	Almquist: <i>Sara Videbeck</i>
1915	Jacobsen: <i>Niels Lyhne</i>
Bjørnson: <i>Poems and Songs</i>	<i>The Heroic Legends of Denmark</i>
Strindberg: <i>Master Olof</i>	1920
1916	Lie: <i>The Family at Gilje</i>
<i>The Prose Edda</i>	Heidenstam: <i>The Charles Men</i>
<i>Modern Icelandic Plays</i>	1921
<i>Ballad Criticism in Scandinavia</i>	Ibsen: <i>Early Plays</i>
1917	Geijerstam: <i>Book about Little Brother</i>
Jacobsen: <i>Marie Grubbe</i>	1922
Bjørnson: <i>Arnljot Gelline</i>	<i>Book of Danish Verse</i>

Hallström: *Selected Short Stories*  
*Scandinavian Art*

1923

*The Poetic Edda*

1924

Bremer: *America of the Fifties*  
*Norwegian Fairy Tales*  
*What You See in Denmark*  
*What You See in Norway*  
*What You See in Sweden*

1925

Heidenstam: *The Swedish Chieftains*  
(2 vols.)

1926

H. C. Andersen: *Story of My Life*

1927

Norse Mythology  
Geijerstam: *Woman Power*  
*Norway's Best Stories*

1928

*Sweden's Best Stories*  
*Denmark's Best Stories*

1929

Topsøe-Jensen: *Scandinavian Literature*  
Garborg: *Peace*

1930

Olrik: *Viking Civilization*  
*The Saga of the Volsungs*

1931

Koht: *The Life of Ibsen* (2 vols.)  
—: *The Old Norse Sagas*

1932

Sørensen: *The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen*

1933

Schlauch: *Romance in Iceland*

1934

Söderberg: *Selected Short Stories*

1935

Jones: *Four Icelandic Sagas*

1936

Kierkegaard: *Philosophical Fragments*

1937

Lindroth: *Iceland, a Land of Contrasts*

1938

Runeberg: *The Tales of Ensign Stål*  
Monrad-Johansen: *Edvard Grieg*

1939

*Danish Ballads*  
Jones: *Scandinavian States and the*  
*League of Nations*

1940

Gustafson: *Six Scandinavian Novelists*  
Ahnlund: *Gustav Adolf*

1941

Kierkegaard: *Unscientific Postscript*

1942

Robbins: *The Government of Labor Re-*  
*lations in Sweden*  
*Anthology of Norwegian Lyrics*

1943

*Icelandic Poems and Stories*  
Smith: *The Life of Ole Bull*

1944

*The Vatnsdaler's Saga*  
*Scandinavian Plays I*  
*Scandinavian Plays II*

1945

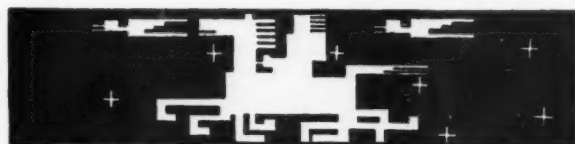
*The Skalds*  
Blicher: *Twelve Stories*

1946

*A Pageant of Old Scandinavia*  
*Four Plays of Holberg*

## THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

The Foundation has, beginning January 1913, published an authoritative but popular and illustrated Review of Scandinavian fiction, verse, and articles, as well as summaries of the thought, life, and achievements of the peoples of Northern Europe. This magazine has in the past been published monthly, but now is issued quarterly and is a source of reference for libraries, students, and the casual reader in all countries where English is read. Some of its most loyal readers live in the islands of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. The REVIEW is sent to all Associates of the Foundation and is thus a connecting link in the operation of the Foundation everywhere.



• THE AMERICAN •  
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 • REVIEW •

## LIBRARY AND INFORMATION

The Chapters and Affiliates of the Foundation maintain libraries of reference in their offices, and in the house of the Foundation in

New York City there is a reference library of some 3000 volumes, and a union catalogue of some 90,000 titles. The basis of this library is the gift of a former President of the Foundation, William Henry Scofield, Professor of Comparative Literature in Harvard University. Connected with the library we maintain an information staff who answer all manner of inquiries from every quarter of the globe. Whatever the subject we feel it our responsibility to give the answer, either directly

**SUMMER**  
**1946**





or through some other technical agency cooperating with us. Closely connected with this library is the Foundation's Department of:

### LECTURES AND EXHIBITIONS

From time to time the Foundation elects Lecturers who cross the sea to speak in the United States or the Scandinavian countries. It has organized concerts of Scandinavian music in America and sent overseas several exhibitions of American art and architecture.

In 1912 the Foundation brought to the United States the first comprehensive exhibition of Scandinavian art, which toured the leading galleries of America. In 1930, with the loyal aid of American museums and art patrons, we assembled a retrospective exhibition of American art, the first ever to go overseas to Europe, which was shown in the galleries of Scandinavian countries and later, by special invitation, in other countries. In the midst of the last world war, with the generous help of the U.S. Office of War Information, we assembled and sent first to Sweden a photographic exhibition of American architecture which, after relief of those countries from occupation, visited Denmark and Norway. Many other smaller exhibitions of art in the course of the years have been sponsored by the Foundation.

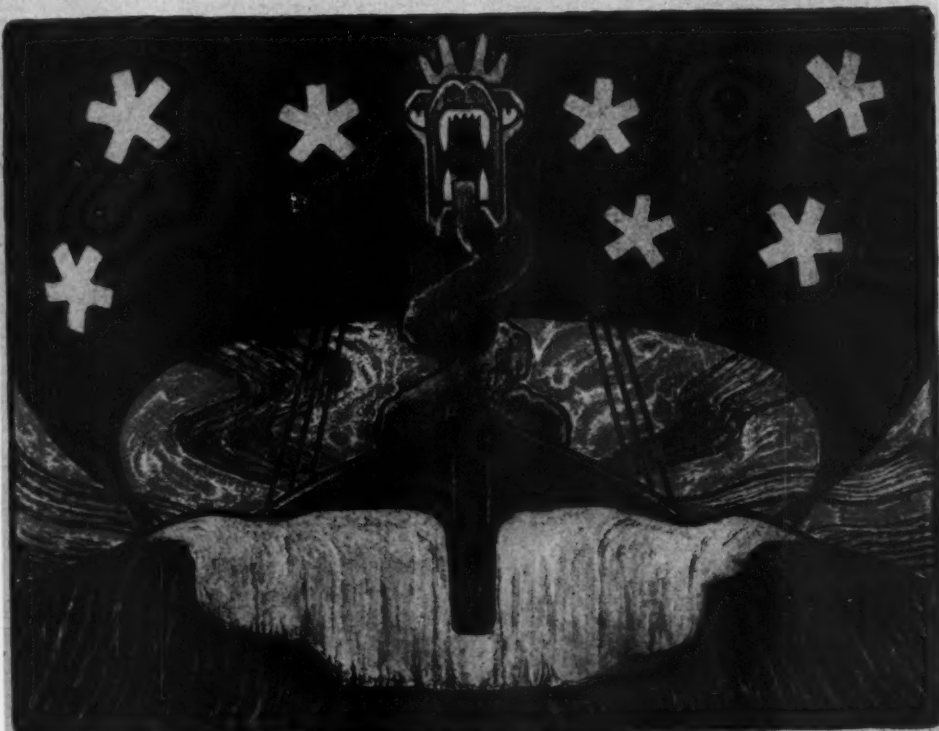
### LECTURES

About once in five years the Foundation has been enabled to send to the Scandinavian countries an important lecturer to interpret American thought. The list includes Nicholas Murray Butler, John H. Finley, George E. Vincent, Robert A. Millikan, and, in 1946, Kenneth Ballard Murdock, Professor of English in Harvard University. In the universities of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, Professor Murdock gave 20 lectures, reviewing American thought as interpreted in our literature from 1609 until 1946, as well as a seminar course on the history of the American novel.

A greater number of Scandinavian artists and scientists are enabled to lecture in the United States under the sponsorship of the Foundation. The Foundation itself has no subvention with this purpose, but defrays the expenses of the lecturers through the fees offered by American universities and institutions. For example, Professor The Svedberg of the University of Upsala, Sweden, inventor of the Centrifuge, lectured to chemists in many universities of the United States in a tour organized by the Foundation.



# SCANDINAVIAN ART EXHIBITION



GUNNAR HALLSTRÖM

**The American Art Galleries**  
Madison Square, South  
December tenth to twenty-fifth  
**1912**

## FÊTES

From time to time the Foundation organizes concerts and other fêtes commemorating events significant in the relations between the United States and the Northern countries. The Foundation, for example, holds in New York City an annual fête on the birthday of Alfred Nobel, October 21, to which are invited Nobel prize winners resident in the United States. In the year 1944, when American recipients were prevented by war from going to Stockholm to receive the prizes, they were presented by the Minister of Sweden at a fête organized by the Foundation, which was broadcasted in four languages, with the Crown Prince of Sweden speaking to the American audience on the air.

## II. NEEDS

Under the pressure of war America has made great progress, not only in aviation and other mechanical processes, but also in nuclear physics and in medicine. The atom has been released for the greater service (or destruction) of mankind. New diseases have been discovered and new cures for old diseases. Surgery can now restore the formerly incapacitated.

But in these developments America has not been self-sufficient. Ideas basic to our inventions and discoveries we have borrowed from other nations, even from Germany and Japan. The atom bomb is based on the simple equation of a German in exile. The theory was developed by a Dane. American mechanical energy and organization put it together.

Again and again discoveries made in Scandinavian laboratories have been brought to America and the processes improved by us. Scandinavians have then come here to study our embellishments. As a result they have returned home to improve again their own processes. And we in turn have sent commissions to study their improvements.

What is true in applied science is true in literature and the arts. Our opera draws heavily on voices from Scandinavia. Our authors are stimulated by the translations of Scandinavian books. Our university life is vitalized by the competition of energetic students from Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

As sponsor of the intellectual interchange between the United States and these countries of Northern Europe, the Foundation is faced with many problems which its resources at this writing are inadequate to solve, despite the generous aid of universities and business corporations, of governments, and of hundreds of private friends who

send us contributions large and small, not only from America and Scandinavia but from citizens of other countries who wish to participate. Every contribution for a special purpose requires a clerical staff to carry out the stipulations of the donor. Their salaries must be paid out of unrestricted funds. While many of our operations, such as lectures and publications, are in large degree self-supporting, others that are purely scientific require financial subvention.

Let us illustrate by a few of the 1946 uncompleted projects:

### AGRICULTURE

The Norwegian Government has invited us to bring 20 expert agriculturists to the United States for a year of study. The most specialized and intensive methods must be employed to produce adequate crops in Norway where so much of its territory is mountains, forests, water, and rock. It is of the utmost importance for Norwegian farmers to have the benefit of scientific research and improved processes that we in America developed while the Germans were ravaging the soil of Norway. Yet the Foundation succeeded in placing but two agricultural scientists in American institutions.

### ART

The Foundation has in the past sponsored several exhibitions of Scandinavian art which have toured the United States, and of American art which have toured the Scandinavian countries. Even during the war we were able to present there an exhibition of American architecture. There is also, however, an urgent request for new exhibitions. For example, Americans would like to see the work of the great Norwegian artist who died but recently, Edward Munch, whom many European critics think the greatest artist of our times. There is also a general desire in America to see the tapestries and wood carvings and other objects of art and crafts, illustrations of which are so often reproduced in our magazines and press.

### ARCHITECTURE

Brazil, Sweden, and the United States in our day have supplanted Paris as meccas for the study of architecture. The exhibition of American architecture recently sponsored by the Foundation in the Scandinavian countries has created a desire in the young architects of those nations to come to the United States for study. The Foundation should

set up on a large scale a system of architectural trainees whereby these young aspirants can take apprentice jobs with American architects. On the other hand, the Foundation every year receives numerous applications that cannot be filled from young American architects applying for stipends to spend a year of study in Sweden. As far as our stipends are available fellowships are granted for this purpose, and the year before the war three American Fellows studied architecture in Sweden. This year one of them has returned on a Guggenheim Fellowship. Obviously this healthy interchange of architects is worthy of generous subvention.

### ATHLETICS

The relations of American and Scandinavian athletics have, of course, been long in a healthy state. This interchange can in large measure be carried out on a commercial basis through gate receipts. When we come, however, into the theory of athletics and new experiments, donations are necessary for its support, just as they were in the introduction of Swedish exercises in the early days before their value was appreciated. It was the case also when teams of Danish gymnasts, basing their system partly on music and partly on old Greek traditions, came on their exhibition tours to the United States. Only occasionally has the Foundation been able to award stipends for the scientific study of physical culture. The former director of public gymnasia in Copenhagen, however, trained in the United States as a Fellow of the Foundation.

### BANKING

In banking the Scandinavians have a good record. As a normal matter American bankers frequently visit their institutions, and on the other side the Foundation in the last 30 years has been able to introduce many young Scandinavian bankers for periods of study in American banks and trust companies. These students have in several cases become directors of the great Scandinavian banks. It is highly desirable for this interchange to be more general, and to set up a trainee system by which many young Scandinavian bankers can spend a year of apprentice study in the American institutions.

### BIOLOGY

The biologists and biochemists of America and the Northern countries are in very intimate relations which are supported by the Rocke-



feller Foundation and other foundations and governments. The American-Scandinavian Foundation also has been able from time to time to give stipends for study overseas in this field, and to arrange lectures for biologists. The demand is great and the resources are inadequate.

### BOTANY

Botany is a Scandinavian science. Mankind waited many a millennium for a Swede, Linnaeus, to name and classify the plants. Sweden has urged the Foundation to establish a Linne Institute of America. This year the Foundation has appointed a GI to study lichens, a plant of the future, with perhaps the world authority, in Sweden. Our publications deal with the research in fungi, about which Americans know so little save for the common mushroom. The science of fungi has been greatly advanced recently in Denmark by the publication of the great work *Flora Agaricina Danica*. The Foundation can use wisely thousands of dollars each year for the advance of botany.

### CELLULOSE

The shortage of paper and wood this year in America has called attention again to the wood industries of Scandinavia where wood products were used even in place of meat during the war. In Sweden the cellulose industry is highly scientific and organized and helpful to American students. Our Foundation Fellowships enable us at present to appoint but one American Travelling Fellow in this subject.

### CHEMISTRY

Chemistry is a subject in which both Americans and Scandinavians excel, and the interchange of their ideas is of the utmost importance. The Foundation happily has one endowed fund which enables us to appoint an American chemist with a stipend of \$2,500 each year for study in Sweden. In return our Affiliates in the Northern countries are able to appoint many young students in chemical studies, and this year our King Haakon Fellow from Norway is a chemist. For this subject, happily at present, the Foundation has adequate funds.

### COOPERATIVES

It is generally accepted that cooperative business and economics are healthful in balancing American social life. Our students of eco-

nomics wish to study more closely the cooperative agriculture of Denmark and the consumer cooperatives of Sweden. In Sweden, in some districts three kinds of business compete in serving electrical power and keeping the price at a reasonable but profitable level: the government, a private corporation, and a cooperative society.

### ECONOMICS

Economics are possibly the most speculative of all the sciences, a subject in which no prophet is recognized in his own country. However, the Scandinavian economists have a calm and disinterested perspective which gives world authority to their judgments. We have seen in the last generation how often the American press has quoted the opinions of the Swedish economist Cassel.

### EDUCATION

We need an exchange of teachers and students of education between America and Scandinavia. It should be greatly facilitated. They need to study our encouragement of free initiative and we need to study their thoroughness and meticulousness and accuracy.

### ELECTRICITY

The Foundation is called upon every year to introduce scores of students and observers from the Scandinavian countries to our electrical laboratories. In turn we owe much to those countries. Sweden excels America in telephone services and has installed the telephone system of Mexico.

### ENGINEERING

The engineering scientists of America and Scandinavia have been greatly stimulated by the constant interchange of personnel and ideas. Several Fellows of the Foundation who have come from the Scandinavian countries for graduate study in our institutes of technology have returned home only in later years to be called back for permanent technical positions in America. One of these is now head of the S.K.F. Ball Bearing laboratories in the United States, and another the Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Engineering.

### FISHERIES

Some years ago the Foundation was enabled to stipend a student of fisheries from the State of Washington to study at Bergen in Nor-

way. Such an occasional stipend, of course, does little to supply the need. Norwegian students of fisheries are in turn eager to visit America. This year the President of the Foundation was invited to visit the scientific institute maintained by the fishing industries of Norway near the old town of Stavanger. The Director of this institute is a former Fellow of the Foundation who came to America for study in 1920-1921. The staff of that institute realizes that American laboratories in this field have made great advances in the years since Norway was occupied, and scores of eager young Norwegian students in the science of canned foods wish to come and observe our most recent processes.

### FORESTRY

Sweden has led the world in scientific forestry. In its vast forests, fires are practically unknown. Swedes enjoy their trees and they are restricted by law in cutting them down. During the war Swedish science found that the forest and its products could be used for nearly everything required by man. Due to generous private donations, the Foundation was enabled in the 1920s to send many American students of forestry to Sweden for study in forest culture. The Dean of the School of Forestry at Yale University was chairman of our jury. These young men now occupy positions of prominence, federal and private, in the forests of America. In 1946, unfortunately, we were not able to award more than one stipend for an American student of forestry in Sweden.

### GENETICS

One of the world's greatest geneticists is a former Fellow of the Foundation who spent a year of study at Columbia University observing the progeny of the banana fly. Dr. Otto Lous Mohr is now Rector of the University of Oslo. The Foundation has been asked to organize an International Congress of geneticists.

### GEOGRAPHY

The Scandinavians are the greatest geographers. The Foundation organized several lecture tours of Fridtjof Nansen in America, as well as one tour of Roald Amundsen. Nansen once held the record for furthest North. Amundsen was first to visit the South Pole, and subsequently he dropped the Norwegian flag from the air on the North Pole. The Foundation has published many articles also by Swedish geographers. And this year we sponsored the tour of Niels Nielsen,



Professor of Geography in the University of Copenhagen, who visited American universities from coast to coast. The pressure of students of geography also on the Library of the Foundation in New York is very great.

### GOVERNMENT

It is generally recognized that in their governments the Scandinavian countries are more democratic even than America. In fact, more American than America! They practice what we preach. The desire of students of government to observe overseas is imperative. One former Fellow of the Foundation in government for Sweden has recently completed his term in his homeland as Secretary of Commerce.

### HISTORY

The Scandinavian nations are indeed very old. They outlived the rise and fall of the Roman Empire. Sweden has a history of 10,000 years. The Foundation does what it can to maintain the interchange in this field. We have contracted for the preparation and publication of a separate history of each of the four Scandinavian countries. On the other hand, the desire of Scandinavian students to study American history remains unsatisfied.

### LANGUAGE

The Scandinavian languages are comparatively easy to learn, and American universities and schools are setting up classes in these subjects. But we need to send more American students overseas to qualify as teachers here. In the Scandinavian countries there is little need for the studying of the American language in the secondary schools, as the study of Oxford English is so well maintained that the average student can carry on a conversation with an American visitor. There is, of course, in the universities a scientific interest in the American language as such and its differences from the English of Great Britain. That subject, however, is so well satisfied by the meticulous government Departments of Education in the Northern countries that the average Scandinavian university man knows more about the difference in the pronunciation of the letter "r" in Baltimore and in Philadelphia than Mr. H. L. Mencken does, or the native Baltimorean or Philadelphian.

### LITERATURE

Scandinavian literature is now reproduced by so many American publishing houses as well as the Foundation that we know rather

more about Scandinavian fiction, poetry, and drama than do the Scandinavians about American literature. To Scandinavia in general English literature means the classics of Great Britain, while there is but slight knowledge of American authors. The Foundation, both through its New York office and its Affiliates in Scandinavia, is working toward the introduction of a study of American literature in the schools and colleges of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. This will be brought about by an interchange of teachers, by the training of students in American literature in the Scandinavian universities for the teaching services, and by the introduction of more information about American literature in Scandinavian textbooks. The Foundation is greatly in need of more operational executives to convert these constructive blueprints into practice.

### MATHEMATICS

Scandinavian mathematicians are probably more inventive in their processes than Americans. They do, however, send us many graduate students in mathematics. Recently one of our Fellows from Sweden carried on his advanced studies in that disputed area between logic and mathematics in several of our universities. Several years ago a Fellow from Norway at Princeton University was able to take down in shorthand an address by Einstein, which he was later called upon to interpret in a series of private lectures to the mathematical faculty of Princeton University. Most of our developments in science are a projection of pure mathematics. By mathematics Einstein has been able to retrace the orbits of stars. His deductions have been confirmed by astronomical observation.

### MEDICINE

Happily the various Rockefeller awards have been able to underwrite in large measure the interchange of American and Scandinavian students in the medical sciences. Other foundations have cooperated, but the demand is great, and usually The American-Scandinavian Foundation has to solicit stipends and make arrangements for many physicians crossing the seas for advanced research. The Foundation should have its own endowment for this purpose, in addition to those of other foundations specializing in medical study. Perhaps the greatest brain surgeon in the world is Dr. Olivecrona of Sweden, who came to America in his graduate study days as a Fellow of our Foundation. Last summer a group of French surgeons flew from

Paris to Stockholm to see one of his operations on the brain. In the steel works of Fagersta, the President of the Foundation was shown the almost invisible steel threads prepared for Dr. Olivecrona for his operations on the brain.

### METALLURGY

The mines of Sweden were operated long before the Christian era, as American tourists observe when they visit the collections of metal utensils in the Historical Museum of Stockholm. During the last century the mining and metal industries of Scandinavia have been greatly stimulated by the visits of metallurgical engineers to America who observed our large-scale perfecting of many processes invented in the Scandinavian countries. It is of supreme importance to keep alive the interchange of American and Scandinavian metallurgists.

### MUSIC

The hundreds of performances of "The Song of Norway" in America during the war years are another reminder of our obligation to Scandinavian music, our debt to Jenny Lind, to Ole Bull, to Grieg. In the Metropolitan Opera today the chief performers are soloists from the Scandinavian countries. The Foundation has been asked to sponsor a visit of the singers of Lund University to America and of the Harvard Glee Club to Scandinavia in 1948. We have, however, been able to afford but one stipend for an American student of music to the Scandinavian countries in 1946-1947. This year the U.S. Department of State has asked the Foundation to arrange overseas tours of many soloists and pianists.

### NUCLEAR PHYSICS

The atom bomb is a fermentation not of American ideas but of overseas ideas, mechanized in America. It is based upon a simple equation set up by a German in exile, and fostered by Scandinavian physicists, including Niels Bohr, author of the quantum theory, who came to America incognito to participate in the preparation of the bomb. Last year the Foundation was privileged to arrange American tours of several young Swedish physicists engaged in atomic research. Scandinavian physicists are eager not to speed the production of engines of destruction, but to harness the atom for the peaceful use and the greater happiness of mankind.

## OCEANOGRAPHY

The science of oceanography was established by a Norwegian, Fridtjof Nansen. For several years the Foundation was enabled to send American students of oceanography to the Geophysical Institute of Bergen in Norway. One of them became Director of the United States Ice Patrol in the Atlantic.

## PHILOSOPHY

Happily, many Scandinavian philosophers have come to the United States for graduate study. This year, however, the Foundation has been able to send but one American philosopher to Scandinavia. He is a minister of the Episcopal Church who is spending a year studying the works of Kierkegaard in Denmark. The Foundation should in time publish an authoritative work on Sweden's great mathematician Swedenborg who, in the religious sphere of his philosophy, has so many disciples in the United States.

## PHYSIOLOGY

The demand of the physiological institutes of Scandinavia for more modern American equipment and for the visits of American physiologists is acute. Happily, this year the Foundation has been able to assist by issuing two Fellowships in physiology with stipends. One of them is for a graduate of Stanford University to study physiology in Denmark.

## SOCIAL SCIENCES

The applications from American graduate students to study the social sciences in Scandinavia are overwhelming. We have been able to issue a few stipends in this territory in 1946, as well as to sponsor the visits of honorary Fellows. A few years ago we published an authoritative monograph on the history of labor relations in Sweden.

## THEOLOGY

Scandinavian immigrants throughout America have set up thousands of churches, chiefly Lutheran, but also of many other persuasions, and have established theological seminars in various parts of the United States. Of course, the need of communication with the theologians of the homeland is acute. Every year the Foundation is privileged to arrange lay lectures for bishops and other theologians from those countries who visit the United States. We have sponsored Scan-



dinavian services in American cathedrals. We entertained the late Nathan Söderblom, the Primate of Sweden.

### WEATHER FORECASTING

Weather forecasting in the Scandinavian countries is more and more approaching an exact science. It is, of course, still in its infancy. As the Norwegian expert, Professor Bjerkeness, once said, "We now know almost as much about the weather as the early Babylonians knew about the stars." For several years the Foundation was unable to issue stipends for Americans studying weather forecasting at the Geophysical Institute of Bergen in Norway. The first occupant of this Fellowship was a graduate of the University of California who went to Bergen to learn the cause of the daily mists which descend on the City of San Francisco.

### LEARNED PUBLICATIONS

The Foundation has a long list of proposed scientific publications which are not possible except by philanthropic subvention. In former times American scientists were able to read the books and dissertations in the Scandinavian languages when they finally came to the United States in German translation. The German intermediary is now cut off, and it is more and more necessary to have these works appear in English instead of in German. Among these projects is the definitive translation from the Latin of the great Danish historian, Saxo Grammaticus of the 12th Century, available now in Danish and German translation, and in part only in English. Of literary importance also is the proposition of a variorum edition of *The Poetic Edda* presented by the Modern Language Association. The controversy of interpreting this text is as great as that about the plays of Shakespeare. A definitive edition with English translation will be of inestimable service to students of literature as well as of mythology. And the Scandinavian literary field has need of an English edition of the "Ballads of the Faero Islands," which are now being published volume after volume in Denmark.

In the natural and physical sciences there are scores of important Scandinavian works crying for translation. Most urgent at present is the three-volume biography of the life of the great Swedish chemist, Berzelius, who classified the atoms.

### SURVEYS

The American Government and the Scandinavian Governments are perennially appealing to the Foundation for various surveys and

classifications. We have solicited one of the learned funds, for example, for a subvention to make a survey and report on Scandinavian studies in the schools and colleges of America. The Foundation maintains a Scandinavian union catalogue, intending to contain the cards of the chief library collections of Scandinavian books in America. At the present, however, this catalogue is limited to 90,000 cards.

### ENDOWED CHAIRS

Many American universities feel the need of endowed chairs in Scandinavian language, literature, and history. The Johns Hopkins University, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Washington, the University of Minnesota happily have such chairs. Other universities maintain courses sporadically, some of them organized by the Foundation. The friends of one university have appealed to the Foundation to raise an endowment of \$500,000 for a chair of Scandinavian to maintain a professor, a seminar library, and visiting assistants in the various languages. At present the teaching of Scandinavian at universities usually occurs in the department of English or of German. It should be a separate department.

### LECTORS

Great Britain maintains lectors in the British language, literature, and history in Scandinavian universities. However much the good will, American literature and history are neglected. The Scandinavian universities feel that the United States should emulate the good example of Great Britain. The U.S. Department of State has suggested that the Foundation establish a Lector in American civilization in each of the nine leading Scandinavian universities. The need has this year been supplied in Norway by the establishment of a Chair of American Literature by the Norwegian Government. This leaves Upsala, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Lund, Copenhagen, Aarhus, Bergen, and Reykjavik. For 1946 the Foundation, due to generous private donations, was able to send Professor Murdock of Harvard to Upsala. We need, in each case, a contribution of \$5,000 per annum.

### AMERICAN INSTITUTES

The Scandinavian countries would welcome American institute buildings. An American architect has drawn plans in traditional style. In Sweden in 1944 the Foundation, with the aid of the Carnegie Endowment and the Office of War Information, assisted in establishing



*BUILDING PROPOSED FOR AMERICAN  
INSTITUTES IN SCANDINAVIA*

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an American seminar with several thousand reference books at Upsala. It is proposed that the Swedes provide a house to contain this library to be known as the American Institute in the hope that Americans will provide for its furnishing.

### ENDOWED LECTURERS

In 1946 the Foundation was able to send a lecturer in American literature and thought to the Scandinavian universities, Professor Kenneth Ballard Murdock of Harvard. The itinerant lecture tours of Scandinavian professors in America are arranged by the Foundation through the contribution of lecture fees from the entertaining universities and institutions. There is great need, however, of endowment funds for lectures of a technical and highly scientific nature which cannot be arranged on this more popular self-supporting basis.

### BUILDING AND PERSONNEL

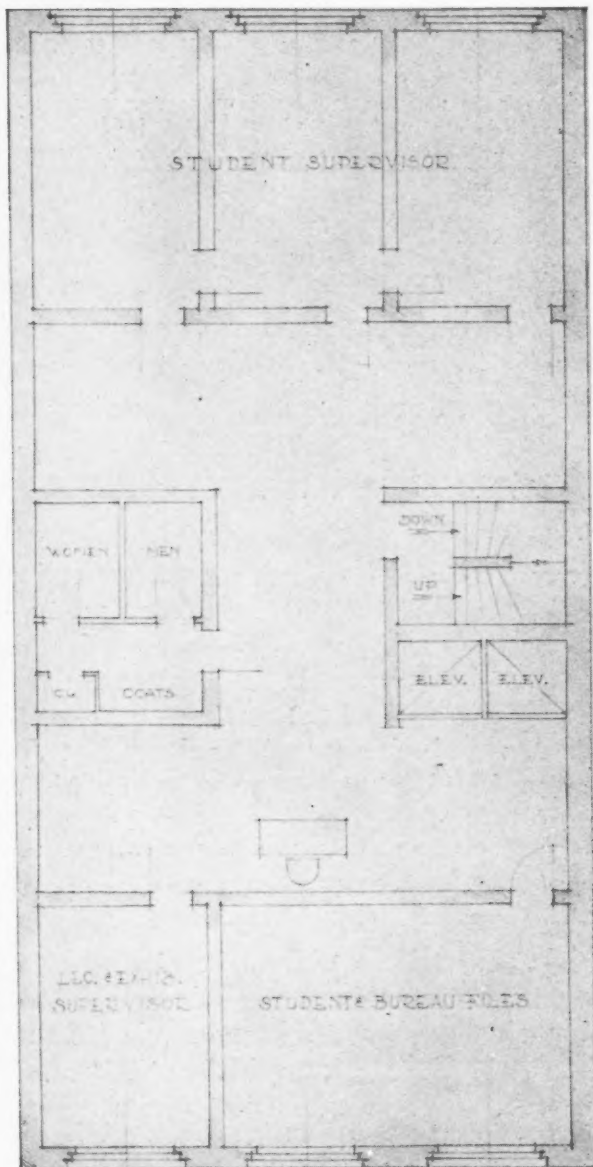
The Affiliate Boards of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in the four Scandinavian countries are self-supporting, well staffed, and maintained by the contributions of friends of America in those lands. The Chapters and offices of the Foundation in several American cities are also locally maintained. The Bureau of the Foundation in New York City, however, is inadequately serviced, both as to library space and personnel, and much of the work is done outside by voluntary contributions of time and energy. Inserted in this report is a blueprint of the present need of our New York office. When he died in 1920 the President of the Foundation, William Henry Schofield, Professor of Comparative Literature in Harvard University, left the Foundation the sum of \$10,000 for a library. After ten years of accumulation from other smaller contributions the Foundation was able to purchase a small building in New York to service not only the library but the publications, and the bureau of information, students lectures, exhibitions, concerts, and fêtes. This small building is now inadequate. To carry on its work adequately will require a 12-story building with separate floors for a library, for the Student and Lecture Bureau, for the bureau of information, for publications, for administration, for an auditorium, and for a dormitory to receive transiently the overflow of students and visiting artists and scientists. For the personnel of 38 persons involved we would require salaries of approximately \$150,000 per annum. The cost of the building is variously estimated at \$500,000 to \$700,000.

Proposed A.S.F. New York Building  
(40 ft. x 30 ft.)

<u>FLOOR</u>	<u>PERSONNEL</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Cellar	1	MECHANICS
Basement	1	KITCHEN and STORAGE
Ground Floor	8	LIBRARY - General Files, Librarian's desk. Receptionist-Switchboard Operator. General Overall File Clerk and Messenger
Second Floor	8	STUDENT and LECTURE BUREAU  <u>Student Supervisor</u> (a) Assistant for College Students Secretary (b) Assistant for Trainees and Specialists Secretary (c) Transportation and Accommodations  <u>Lecture, Exhibition, Concert, Fete</u> <u>Supervisor</u> Secretary  Catalogues and reference bookcases. Student and bureau files.
Third Floor	5	BUREAU OF INFORMATION. American desk, Danish desk, Icelandic desk, Norwegian desk, Swedish desk. Pamphlet, press, photo files.
Fourth Floor	3	PUBLICATIONS. Director and Assistant, Editor and Assistant, Circulation Manager and Assistant, Advertising Manager, Translator.
Fifth Floor	8	ADMINISTRATION and FINANCE President and Secretary, Director and Secretary, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary, Chapter Secretary - Field Secretary.
Sixth-Eighth Floors		AUDITORIUM
Ninth-Twelfth Floors	2	DORMITORIES. Two aides (One half-time for auditorium)

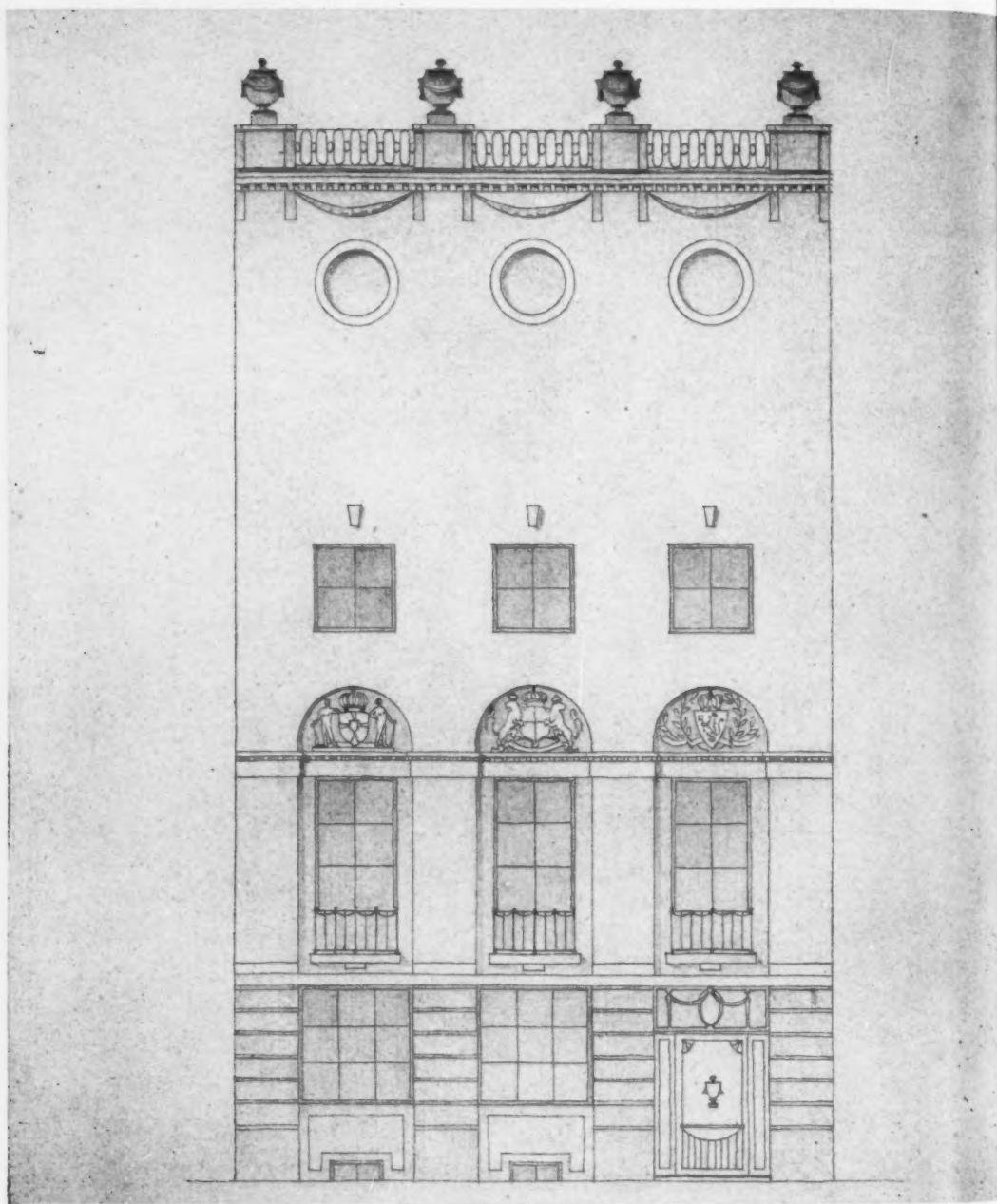
**PROPOSED PERSONNEL**

*For the American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York*



**PROPOSED STUDENT FLOOR**

*By a Fellow in Architecture*



PROPOSED FOUNDATION FAÇADE

*By Erik Lallerstedt*I  
sho



*ARNSTEIN ARNEBERG*

## Arnstein Arneberg

Norwegian Architect, 1882-

**I**T IS NOW A COMMONPLACE to look to America, Sweden, and Brazil as the lands of progressive architecture, but Norway also has a great architect, Arnstein Arneberg, and it is a pleasure to show here a group of homes designed by Arneberg in several of which



the President of the Foundation and his wife were entertained in their long visit to Norway in 1946.

The average tourist to Norway is not aware of these gems of modern architecture, for most of them are tucked away unobtrusively in the hills and forests surrounding Oslo. Arneberg is at the

same time a landscape gardener, and each of his private dwellings is designed to fit its environment. In fact rocks and trees are usually unmolested and allowed to give art its aesthetic accompaniment of nature.

Arneberg is a traditionalist as well as a creator. In each of his dwellings, no matter how modern, the expert can find structural designs perfected by the nameless Norwegian masters of the Middle Ages.



*DINING ROOM IN CAPTAIN VOGT'S HOUSE IN KRISTIANSAND. 1916*



*DR. OLE BERNERS HOUSE. 1911*

Norway is supposed to be an austere country, but Arneberg's private dwellings, no matter how small or intimate, have a charm and ducal majesty that recall the palaces of the doges of Venice. If one visits, for example, one of many of Arneberg's homes that are

equally spacious,

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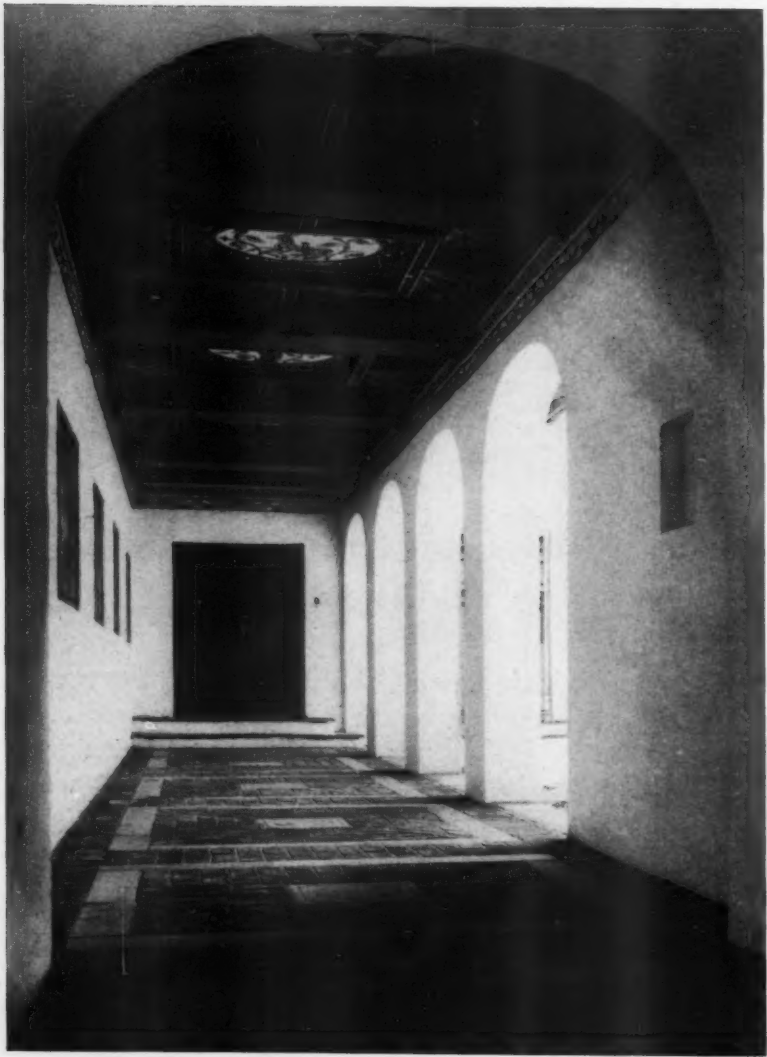


AN OSLO VILLA. 1916

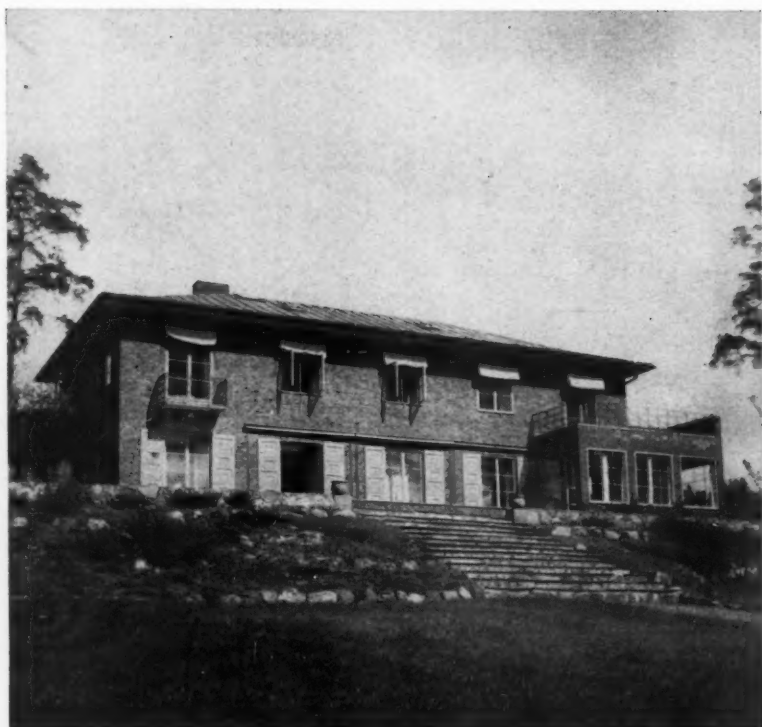
the Kielland mansion high above Oslo, on entering the courtyard he wonders if he is being brought to audience with some mediaeval prince. The corridors, the dining hall, the library with its paintings, perhaps Munthes and Munchs, have an ancestral majesty that would have pleased even Harald Fairhaired. And when we come out on the veranda there is the unobstructed view far below of the glorious Oslo Fjord.

In another dwelling we find that the structure which we enter is but a portal to an interior patio where in summer roses bloom and thrushes sing and fountains spray and in winter the green conifers shed their sparkling crystals of snow. Beyond are the family quarters with casements "opening on the foam of perilous seas."

It is possible that Arnstein Arneberg will be recorded in history for another building not represented in this collection—the Town Hall of Oslo. But it need be remembered that other artists and architects and some 3,000,000 Norwegians were associated with him for a generation in its design. The Town Hall is more a folk product than an Arneberg building and an everlasting object of the aesthetic controversy in which



*AN ENTRANCE. 1921*



*THE KIELLAND MANSION FACES OSLO FJORD. 1932*



*COURTYARD OF THE KIELLAND MANSION*



*A SOUTH FRONT SEEN FROM THE  
LOGGIA. 1937*

Norwegian intellectuals delight. There is a beauty in ugliness, and the Town Hall is as challenging as the dragon beaks that adorned the ancient Norwegian men-of-war. Seen from the fjord, this palace from Zanadu commands the port of Oslo. Some foreign critics say that the Town Hall obstructs the view of the fjord from the main thoroughfares of Oslo; that it should have been set back in the midst of the city and the buildings between the Hall and the fjord erased to release the view.

The Town Hall is strange, original, somewhat forbidding but traditionally Norwegian, like a challenge to invaders past and future. A humorist has said that its façade should be a row of cannon.

But that is another story. Arneberg remains one of the world's great architects of the tradition that "my home is my castle."





*ENGINEER SISSENER'S HOUSE. 1941*



*SKAUGUM. RESIDENCE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY*

# The Admiral's Wife

BY AAGE PALSGAARD

ON APRIL 9, 1940 Norway and Denmark, as you know, were the objects of violent aggression by German armed land, air, and naval forces.

Due to overwhelmingly superior force, particularly in the air, the German aggression against Denmark was accomplished in one day. An arrangement was made with the occupying power whereby Danish constitutional institutions would carry on and the national defense forces be maintained. These conditions later underwent considerable change, especially because the occupying power constantly failed to live up to its guarantees and, as time went on, increasingly interfered in Danish internal affairs. This resulted in a number of crises with ensuing modification of the governmental set-up, introduction of new legislation and, finally, on August 29, 1943, the definite break with the occupying power. The national government withdrew, the armed forces, and later the police, were dissolved, and during the remaining occupation period the day-to-day administration of affairs was in the hands of Danish civil service officials. The break brought on increased resistance on the part of the Danish underground, with magnificent results in sabotage, general strikes, and dilatory tactics.

Strangely enough the Danish living standard did not change essentially. During the entire occupation period rations were sufficient to maintain public health at quite a satisfactory level.

In Norway, events followed an essentially different course. Its long extent from South to North, its roadless ranges, and immense wastelands gave Norway a chance to hamper the lightning advance of the enemy, at least for a time.

Still, the crushing superiority of the *Luftwaffe* decided the issue, and the day came when the Germans had occupied all of Norway while the British were forced to evacuate and cross the North Sea back to England.

Norway's King, members of the Government, and some of the armed forces also crossed the sea, and a Government-in-Exile was formed in London, while Norwegian units joined forces with the British.

But the country of Norway was in the hands of Germany, and very strict measures were introduced involving deportation of political opponents and Norwegian military personalities. If found, persons living underground were imprisoned; several were tortured; whereupon they



BORGHILD HAMMERICH

were either taken to German concentration camps or executed. The occupying power went ahead with a program of planned looting, and the living standard of the quickly impoverished nation fell to an unknown low, with attendant great hardship and want.

When news of this state of affairs reached Denmark in November 1941 a committee was formed called "Norwegian Ladies' Committee," the members being the wife of Admiral C. Hammerich, Mrs. A. la Cour, and Miss P. Sletten.

The purpose of the Committee was to collect articles of clothing for needy children in Norway among members of the Norwegian colony in Denmark. However, the Germans stopped these shipments, and the Committee therefore began sending gift parcels of food instead. Five hundred ten standard parcels were shipped under the auspices of the Committee. But a small circle soon realized that if this relief work were to mean anything it would have to be on a much wider scale, since Norway's need was so very great. Early in 1942 Admiral Hammerich, therefore, took the initiative to raise a *Norway Fund*, the idea being through widespread appeals for money to obtain means sufficient to purchase food and medicine for the Norwegians in want. The Ladies' Committee acted as sponsor for the drive in order to provide the enterprise with a guileless cloak.

Admiral Hammerich was unsparing in his efforts, doing an immense amount of ground work. He personally canvassed a great number of business enterprises. Nothing could be done through the press or radio, of course, so everything had to be arranged on a personal basis. He put the matter before associations, institutions, and individuals, expounded his views and emphasized the great hardships which Norwegian children, invalids, prisoners, and relatives of prisoners, or persons living underground were undergoing. For the Germans deprived such persons and their families of ration coupons.

The efforts of the Admiral bore fruit. More and more persons joined in the project, which grew to truly vast dimensions. Admiral Hammerich personally administered the funds raised and also had



ADMIRAL CARL  
HAMMERICH

1888-1945

charge of the considerable purchases effected, including food.

In January 1942 his wife went to Norway, officially to visit her relatives in her native city of Bergen.

In Norway she got in touch with resistance people, among others the great Norwegian bishop Eyvind Berggrav. She focussed on the underground and on prisoners in concentration camps who were desperately in need of help. To assist her in her task she particularly sought out church people, as they had better chances of reaching those in their congregations who were arrested or had to go underground. Moreover, food supplies could be stowed away on church premises. In Norway, Red Cross work and all other relief activities, by German order were under the supervision of the Norwegian govern-

ment. This supervision was exercised by a quisling-minister, so there was no possibility of distributing supplies and money from Denmark through those channels. All instructions about distribution of relief had to be given orally; this involved a vast *sub rosa* organizing activity, based on complete confidence in the helpers who, as mentioned above, were mostly clergymen; later on, many doctors were included.

These people drew up lists of political prisoners in Norway, and each prisoner right away received a gift parcel in which he would also find a card with a message of encouragement.

At the close of 1942 a new project, Meals for Children, was inaugurated. In Denmark this project was accompanied by all sorts of publicity and advertising to give an aspect of legality to the Norway Relief. The Germans in Norway had a real interest in this activity, since it relieved them of the burden of getting food for the many hungry children who were facing death by starvation.

About 100,000 children were given a daily meal consisting of oat-meal gruel and a sort of liquid "pork and beans"—called *Betasoup*, made of barley groats, peas, potatoes, and cubes of smoked lard. This dish gave the children a much needed supply of fat, a very strictly rationed commodity.

In 1943 Mrs. Hammerich again applied for a permit to go to



Norway, but her application was turned down, probably because the Gestapo had gotten wind of the fact that Norway Relief did other things besides feeding the much publicized oatmeal gruel to Norwegian children. And one day, on returning to her apartment in the historical *Søkvæsthus*\* in Copenhagen Mrs. Hammerich was confronted with a couple of Gestapo men from Norway. They were most inquisitive in pressing their quest, but otherwise did not do anything out of the ordinary.

That summer, out of the clear sky, Mrs. Hammerich received a permit to go to Norway to visit her family. This trip proved to be of very great importance, for she managed to expand and consolidate the distribution organization, and confidential agents all over Norway, including northernmost Tromsø, received instructions of how to act in every possible contingency.

At that time the first supply depots for British parachutists and underground forces were laid out.

In acknowledgment of the many gift parcels sent to relatives for underground workers, children and invalids, the Committee received a lot of mail, but many imprudent remarks found their way into these letters of thanks, and since the Gestapo intercepted a great number of them this, of course, was rather unfortunate. The upshot of it was that in 1944 the Gestapo suddenly stopped all shipments of gifts and requisitioned the parcels. However, after long and difficult negotiations they were finally released, and the shipments were resumed.

The relief work may be divided into three categories:

- A) Relief to the Norwegian home front, to prisoners, their relatives, and to young people in camps. The management regarded this section as the most important. About 13,000 tons of food were sent on this count.

- B) Meals to children.

- C) Feeding of invalids and old people. These two categories received about 19,000 tons of food. So the shipments totalled about 32,-



*Med de venligste Hilsener  
fra Danmark og de danske Gi-  
vere, der i en streng Tid gerne  
paa denne Maade vil bringe  
Dem lidt Glæde og Opmuntring.*

*Den Norske Damekomité  
Overgaden oven Vandet 60.*

CARD WITH DANISH PACKAGES

\* The famous couple, actress Johanne Louise Heiberg and the writer Johan Ludvig Heiberg, used to live there.



000 tons, an average of a little more than 22 lbs. for each of Norway's 3½ million inhabitants.

All this food, representing a total value of about Kr. 52,000,000, was shipped from Denmark in a perfectly legal manner, but in such a way that the Germans had no means of estimating the total of the huge quantities involved. Once in Norway, however, the supplies were distributed in a manner very far from legal and aboveboard, and this it was precisely which involved the greatest difficulties. Toward the end the Germans introduced more rigorous measures of control which obliged the organization to modify its methods. No ship headed for Norway with these valuable cargoes met with any accident, and every parcel sent from Denmark reached its destination.

The money for the purchase of food supplies was raised, as mentioned before, partly through big enterprises. It is true that they did not suspect that a *double* purpose of military and humanitarian aims was served. Those in charge of the daily management, Admiral and Mrs. Hammerich, took the entire responsibility for this. But in addition to these funds, innumerable small sums were received, all helping to fill the till which was in constant use. It is no exaggeration to say that as time went on every single Dane became a contributor to Norway Relief.

Toward the end the Danish State pitched in too, with its contribution. This had to be done on the sly, and involved no mean risk. The men to whom the merit for this action goes are Chief of Department in the Ministry of Social Affairs, Mr. Koch, and Director in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Mogensen.

On arrival in Oslo the goods were left with the shipping agent, Mr. Natvig, who quickly distributed them through the most incredible channels.

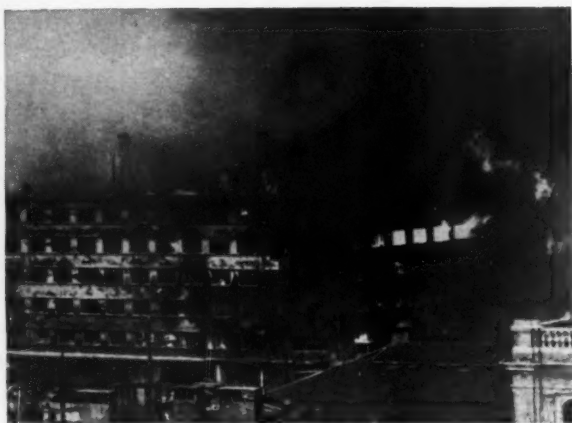
In December 1944 the Germans arrested Admiral Hammerich. He had been the life and soul of the vast relief work; it was he who organized it in collaboration with his wife, who also devoted her best efforts and her woman's intuition to this work. The Admiral was succeeded by Director Bech, and Engineer Myrvold also deserves great credit for his share in the work. There is no doubt that Admiral Hammerich was taken as a hostage at the suggestion of the Gestapo in Norway.

Some time before his arrest the Admiral had undertaken negotiations with the Chief of Department, Mr. Koch, and with the Norwegian Minister in Stockholm, Mr. Ditlev, the object being to form a relief corps which would chip in at the end of the war, since the defeat of Germany was now certain. As nothing but chaos was to be expected in Germany, the idea was to rescue the thousands of victims in German

prisons and concentration camps and take them back to Norway. The necessary equipment for implementing this great humanitarian task was bought, and it really was this preparatory work which made it possible for Count Folke Bernadotte to carry out in 1945 the gigantic task of homebound transportation. To prepare the way for this important work Admiral Hammerich had undertaken several risky underground expeditions to Sweden, where he had conversations with the representative of the Norwegian Government-in-Exile in London.

Admiral Hammerich met with a tragic death on March 21, 1945, when the Royal Air Force bombed the Shell House, Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen, where he had been incarcerated since De-

cember 1944. There is no doubt that he and other prominent prisoners had been placed in cells on the top floor, a German stratagem to save themselves, as they calculated the R.A.F. would not then bomb the building. A bombardment was otherwise to be expected since Gestapo headquarters at Aarhus and Odense had been bombed by the British. The Germans were wrong in their supposition of immunity,



THE SHELL HOUSE BURNS

*Copenhagen 1945*

however. The British raid came, and many important Gestapo officials and their hirelings were killed or wounded. It was a tragedy that this action entailed the loss of the lives of several fine Danish patriots.

Admiral Hammerich had been the life and soul in the great work of aiding the hard-pressed Norwegians. This was finely expressed at a most effective and impressive memorial service in his honor, held on April 11, 1945, in Holmen's Church in Copenhagen. On the same day a similar ceremony to commemorate him took place in Oslo.

As the war was drawing to a close the conditions for relief work grew more and more difficult, but the Committee had accomplished its chief purpose, and through its activity much hardship had been relieved, or avoided. Toward the end, those in charge also helped supply members of the Danish homefront with food when the various groups needed it.

When the Germans finally capitulated, the peoples of Denmark and Norway could breathe freely once more, and many things which it had been necessary to keep secret during the war were now disclosed to the public. When the scope of the relief work became known in Norway, a wave of gratitude went out to the persons who had shown such courage and initiative and had devoted such tremendous efforts to this humane cause.

On Danish Constitution Day, June 5, throughout Norway a magnificent tribute was paid to Denmark and the gratitude of the inhabitants for the Danish aid was expressed with overwhelming enthusiasm. Oslo was bedecked in Danish colors, thousands of school children carrying *Danebrog* flags marched in a parade which was joined by former prisoners, military men, students, and invalids. They marched up the main street and saluted the Danish Minister to Norway, Mr.



#### NORWAY'S THANKS

*Greeting to Denmark on Denmark's "Constitution Day,"  
June 5, 1945, on Carl Johans Gate in Oslo*

Oxholm, and Admiral Hammerich's widow, who received the tribute on the balcony of their hotel, as representatives of Denmark. Mrs. Hammerich later related that the flow of letters expressing gratitude was unimaginable. No country had ever paid another a tribute comparable to that which Norway paid to Denmark on that day.

In official recognition of the Danish aid, Mrs. Hammerich on September

3, 1945, was made an honorary doctor of the University of Oslo, together with a number of other prominent persons. It took place in a most effective and splendid ceremony. Norway's King honored the occasion with his presence and the Rector of the University spoke of Admiral Hammerich as the founder of the grand and generous Denmark relief. The Danish Foreign Minister Mr. J. Christmas Møller, who was made an honorary doctor on the same occasion, said in his address:

"I may perhaps be permitted to point out that each and every Danish man and woman will feel that the bestowing of a doctor's degree on Mrs. Hammerich is equivalent to a cordial handshake with practically

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the entire Danish nation. For if any effort united all Danes during these past years, it was the Relief to Norway in which, so to speak, all of our nation participated."

The Norwegian King also honored the leaders of the relief work. Mrs. Hammerich was the first woman to be decorated with a Commander's Cross, with Star, of the Order of St. Olav, a supreme decoration very rarely bestowed. Chief of Department Koch and Director Mogensen received the same decoration, and Director Bech was decorated with a Commander's Cross of the same Order.

The sale of a shipment of gift parcels in the open market against ration coupons to avoid these shipments attracting too much attention, brought thirteen million crowns. This money was constituted into a Fund for the advancement of cultural exchanges between Norway and Denmark.

One of the first actions taken was the purchase of a property near Oslo, the idea being that persons, designated by the Directors of the Fund, receiving a scholarship would reside there. The Directors are prominent Norwegian and Danish personalities. Legatees may be artists, church people, scientists, or persons engaged in educational or practical work who have distinguished themselves above the ordinary.

Some time after the war Mrs. Hammerich once mentioned that she would like to thank the public for something which had made her very happy, namely the unique trust everyone had placed in the Committee of which most people knew very little. But the author of the present article would prefer to turn it the other way round. For, in his opinion, all of us who during the war were quite ignorant of the Committee, the Norway Fund, and its founders and directors, owe a great debt of gratitude to these high-minded men and women who so nobly and so untiringly accomplished this gigantic task with such magnificent results.

*Lieutenant Commander Aage Palsgaard was born in December 1910. Naval lieutenant 1934; Lieutenant Commander 1939. Served in the naval air force, in the submarine and in the minesweeper forces. During the war he commanded a magnetic minesweeper in Danish waters. Joined the resistance movement after August 29, 1943*





Self Portrait

Albert Engström

## Swedish Laughter

BY IVAR ÖHMAN

**H**AVE YOU HEARD the story about the wife who screamed: "Help, help, I have swallowed a needle!" to which her husband calmly replied: "Don't get excited, here's another needle."

No! Let me hear it!

When we hear this ancient joke in Sweden, we say to ourselves: this one is typically Swedish, we have no sense of humor.

Every nation in the world blames itself for not having a sense of humor, but of course every nation and every culture does have its own very special brand.

A sense of humor is a characteristic of individuals, not of nations, but nowhere are humorists very plentiful. Every country has its minority, the humorists. They rarely create serious minority problems, however, for the true humorist looks with mild indulgence upon the large majority, who do not understand as much as he does.

Swedes have their own humor, just as Americans and Frenchmen have theirs. Anglo Saxon humor is more intellectual, based on clever and ingenious jokes and puns. French humor is the art of witty and sophisticated repartee. German humor is jovial, often a little clumsy and



awkward. Each reflects the disposition and character of that particular nation.

All right, what is Swedish humor like?

Well, instead of being witty or sophisticated it is juicy and realistic, sometimes with an element of sadness, even of poetry. Its nature is extremely popular; we might perhaps call it a form of rustic humor. Anglo Saxon and French humor have been polished by centuries of city culture, attaining smartness and distinction in the literary drawing-rooms and in the bars. Swedish humor is the humor of the man from the woodlands and of the recluse. Until modern times people lived far apart and the cultural differences between the provinces have always been great, until radio and aviation reduced all distances. That is why Swedish humor is predominantly provincial. A man from southern Sweden simply wouldn't understand a story from Dalecarlia, and a man from northern Sweden would remain absolutely serious confronted with a typical story from Värmland.

This might possibly account for the fact that a Swedish story is hardly ever insinuating or subtle. We had to learn how to be straightforward and outspoken, and so Swedish humor has become a humor of guffaws. The Swede enjoys a distorted caricature of himself and a burlesque, straightforward joke; then he will laugh just as heartily as a street

peddler in Brooklyn or a reporter in Chicago laughs at the kind of humor he likes.

This popular, robust Swedish humor has an interpreter whom we Swedes consider one of the world's greatest humorists, and connoisseurs all over the world agree with us. Had he been active within the English speaking world, he would have been just as universally read and beloved as for instance Mark Twain. I am referring to Albert Engström (1869-1940).

Engström was part of Sweden's soul. He washed the precious metals out of the great, rugged block of Swedish popular humor. Albert Engström came from what we are wont to call "dark Småland," province of the brooding, magic forests and the little grey cottages. Here he grew up amidst an old provincial culture that still held a great deal of pagan savagery and magic. He got to know the people in these parts, where solitude and the grandeur of nature molded so many independent characters and originals. He absorbed the scent from the woodland pools and the enigma in the dusk of the village lanes and under the giant pine-trees, and he discovered that these indigent people had a heavy, rough humor of their own.

Later—when Albert Engström had become a professor and a member both of



Old Lady Cronestierna, moneyless and lonely but very aristocratic, resided on her estate in the province of Ostergötland.

One Sunday, when her old maid had been to church, Lady C. inquired:

Well, Karin, what did the pastor say?

He said, that before God in Heaven we are all equal.

Did he really say that? That's one thing the old nobility won't stand for.

Albert Engström

the Academy of Arts and the Swedish Academy, which awards the Nobel Prize in Literature—he came to live in another very characteristic part of Sweden, in Roslagen, which is part of the enchanting archipelago of Stockholm. Here Engström got to know another race, related to the people of Småland in their elementary power, their love for nature and their drastic humor. They were fishermen and sailors, many of whom had sailed round the world in the old sailing ships, and who could tell stories of wild fights and amorous adventures in far away ports.

Albert Engström published his own comic paper, *Strix*, and his contribution each week occupied the foremost place. He was just as great an artist with the brush as with the pen, and we shall forever be arguing whether he was more outstanding as an author or as an artist.

There is plenty of liquor, snuff, and cursing in Engström's stories; he uses these ingredients almost to excess. But let us remind ourselves that we are here concerned with the art of caricature, and *caricare* in Italian means "exaggerate."

The Swedish people of today probably do not quite resemble Engström's characters, but in his ingenious overstatements he always came close to the truth.

In presenting to the American public anything as genuinely Swedish as Albert Engström, it is a bit hard to illustrate what one is driving at. Which of the god-gifted master's stories will give the American a conception of Swedish humor and national character?

Every Swede knows dozens of Engström stories, and nearly all are equally amusing. The captions for his drawings were often sent to him from all parts of

#### Nocturnal fight

You can see the moon, brother,  
but you'll never see the sun  
again.

Albert Engström



Nattligt slagsmål.

Månen så du, men sola sir du allri mer!

(1913)

His stories and pictures were always based on reality, yet they were not reproductions or photographs. He was a realist, but at the same time a romanticist and a poet, and in his worship of the primitive and pagan he was almost a mystic. From his models in Roslagen and Småland he created a Swedish people of his own, and, as the years went by, we got used to seeing ourselves as Engström saw us.

The country and most of his stories had lived amongst the people for generations before he published them. That is why their character and flavor are so entirely Swedish that a great deal of their individuality is lost in a translation.

However, let us try to translate Albert Engström.

How delightfully grotesque is the dynamic energy of the Swedish country

woman, to whom he has erected this monument in pen and ink:

A pastor has been summoned to a distant farm to administer holy communion to a dying old woman. On his arrival he sees an old woman in the farmyard, beating up a bunch of kids with a broom.

Pastor: Who is dying on this farm?

Old woman: That's me for sure, Pastor, but these little bastards won't leave me alone long enough to be sick!

And what a profound philosophy of life—a combination of faith and realism—there is in this old man's sigh:

If you ain't got religion an' no watch an' no calendar, you kind of live at random. . . .

tion of the Lofoten railroad some of the railroad workers allowed themselves a few extravagances; wherefore the offenders were locked up in a baggage car, where some straw and a bucket of water were put at their disposal. They resigned themselves to the inevitable, but at one of the following stops the stationmaster was hailed from the baggage car with the following request:

Listen bud, get us a piece of bread, will you, we have a poor devil in here who doesn't eat straw. . . .

In Engström's gallery of Swedish characters the so-called "Hobo" holds a very prominent position. An American might perhaps call him a tramp, but



Old Ma Stava: If my father hadn't drowned 30 years ago, he would have been over 90 now.  
Old Ma Lis-Greta: Rubbish, if he had lived till now, he would have been dead of old age long ago.

Albert Engström

A story which could be called Swedish, if we keep in mind what the word *cari-care* means:

Olsson's old woman has been run over by a train, and his neighbour sort of figures he should call on the widower and offer his condolences. All Olsson said was:

Serves her right for not looking where she's going!

Engström credited the Swedes with a great capacity for bearing with the injustices of life. He tells a story from the hey-days of railroadbuilding:

On their way home after the comple-

Engström's Hobo was a permanent resident of the port district of Stockholm, and beneath his tattered and threadbare exterior he concealed the aloofness of a blasé gentleman.

One day the Hobo comes close to drowning, but when his buddy tells him to hold on to the remnants of the boat, he hands him his moderately clean cuffs and his so called "Sunday leaf" (removable starched shirt front) with the following words:

The hell with life; I just want to save my formal trimmings!

The Hobo of course is above class

distinction; he isn't even part of society. Although penniless, he regards himself as the equal of millionaires and aristocrats. The most classical of all Hobo cartoons depicts him standing outside the windows of the Opera bar, looking at some tycoons with their champagne bottles. Completely unperturbed the Hobo toasts them with his beer bottle and says:

Mud in your eyes, lords and gentlemen!

The Hobo is very gallant, polite and courteous towards the ladies, but never beyond the limits of truth. Coming to a

When Engström passed away on a windy November day, Swedish art and Swedish humor lost one of their greatest men. But at his side, and following in his footsteps we find other artists with individual character and spirit.

It is very tempting indeed, to talk about the subtle satires of Ivar Arosenius or the ingenious wood-sculptor "the man from Döderhult," whose figures, carved in gnarled wood, belong amongst the treasures of Swedish art. But there are two we cannot afford to pass by, Anders Forsberg (1871-1914) and Oskar Andersson (1877-96).

Mud in your eyes, lords and gentlemen!

Albert Engström



market place he asks the woman in one of the stands if the lobster is fresh.

Can't you see it's alive, you bum? She answers tartly.

So are you, sister, but you don't look fresh to me!

In his old age Albert Engström became almost blind and had to discontinue the drawings for his newspaper. To the very last—though the threat of war and fascism made him more and more bitter—he retained his ability to turn everything off with a joke. Somebody visited him in the hospital during the last days of his life and asked the usual, somewhat trite question of how he felt; all he answered was:

Oh well, I guess I'll make it until the funeral!

It is quite evident from all of Forsberg's production that he is deeply influenced by the ingenious satirist Thomas Theodor Heine, one-time leading man of the German comic paper *Simplicissimus*, who, by the way, is now a refugee in Sweden. Forsberg's cartoons are mainly scenes from the life of the average middle class family around the turn of the century. European culture and taste have never been so low as they were then. With destructive irony and almost cruel malice, Forsberg drew pictures from the vulgar little middle-class homes of his day, where hypocrisy and meanness forever prevailed. Here are the coffee-parties, where the order of precedence has to be carefully observed when helping oneself to cookies; here is the breakfast-

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Head of the family (finding something in his soup): For heaven's sake, what is this?

Grandma: Bless my soul if those aren't my uppers! I've been looking for them all day.

The Mrs: Didn't I tell you that nothing is ever lost in this house.

Anders  
Forsberg

table with everybody watching everybody else, so that none has too much butter, and the self-satisfied air of the proud paterfamilias when the twins are to be bathed in the presence of all the relatives; here is father drinking on the sly, preaching temperance to his peeping children. Here we find the artist's hate-filled reaction to the narrowness and closeness of the middle-class way of life.

Forsberg's sharp satire found its classical interpretation in the story about Mrs.

Berglund's testimony before a congregation of the free church:

I am so pleased with the dream I had last night: All the glory of heaven was before me. The Lord was sitting on his throne, Abraham was sitting to his right and Gabriel to his left. But when the Lord saw me, he said: "Get up Abraham, and let Mrs. Berglund have your seat."...

All true humorists are rebels against habits and conventions. Without mercy they lash at their fellow men and expose

Two old farmhands are working out in the field, when a first-rate funeral procession with many carriages passes by. He goes to the church-yard in style.

Sure he does. D'you think we'll get a ride like that when we're dead?

Like hell we will. We'll have to walk, I guess.

Anders  
Forsberg





the defects of contemporary society. That is why no true humorist ever presents us with an embellished picture of his country; what they give is their own, highly subjective conception, none of it is fit for tourist-posters.

Oskar Andersson also drew his own figures. He was a former laborer, who dedicated himself to art and the drawing of cartoons and became a distinguished

drawings, and what was more, they didn't need them. The cinema was very young in those days, Andersson (his "nom de plume" was O. A.) produced his own little "short subjects," predecessors of our funnies and comic strips, only so much more personal. One of these cartoons is called "A fashionable store," and it contains more genuine psychology than the standardized humor of today.

Courtesy

Oskar Andersson



ARTIST

artist. He was a taciturn fellow and "the man who did as he pleased." An editor once wanted to take five crowns off the price of a cartoon. The artist did not say anything but he took out a pocketknife and started making erasures in the drawing.

What are you doing, said the editor, do you want to ruin the cartoon?

Not at all, I'm just scratching out five crowns' worth of fun.

Albert Engström drew to illustrate a story, Oskar Andersson drew to illustrate an idea. He never used captions for his

A Swedish Babbitt enters a fashionable jewelry shop and asks:

How much is that bracelet?

500 crowns. Do you want us to send it, or will you take it with you?

Confronted with this enormous sum he shrinks, but he doesn't have to answer the question, for he is pushed aside by a fat tycoon in a fur-coat, who asks:

Have you any more of those thousand-crown vases?

Our Babbitt gets still smaller.

Another rich and distinguished customer enters:

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Have you delivered those 500 silver plates yet?

Our hero is now reduced to the size of a pigmy and hides behind the counter. But his humiliation is not yet complete.

The next customer:

Please, send me a ton of unassorted gold and silver articles and a handful of diamonds!

The pigmy is now a tiny, tiny little human being behind the counter, and, in the last drawing, the goldlaced janitor of the store carries the little man out on a dust-pan.

This is not a story to be laughed at. O. A. in all probability didn't want us to cry over it either, but it might be worth pondering over.

O. A. was not always a philosopher and an introvert; for that he was a man of too much imagination and too many moods. His ship drifted with the current and he went ashore in many different places. Those of his drawings that were really playful were produced during short visits to sunny islands. In his heart and in his life was a sadness which is at the bottom of all true humor.

In most of his drawings, however, mirth and melancholy are happily united. As, for instance, in the story about Grönberg, the theatre-manager. A Swiss play was being performed in a little town. The performance was a flop, Grönberg failed utterly, the audience kept whistling and yelling and throwing pebbles. The curtain had to be rung down. When peace and order had been restored, Grönberg stuck out his head and shouted:

Try and do it better yourselves, damn you!

Thus speaks a soul that has suffered, even if it has not been chastened.

We also recall another of his little scenes from life:

A mother of eleven children stands before the judge, who asks:

Do you live in Stockholm?

Yes, your Honor.

Is Stockholm your birthplace?

Usually, your Honor.

Albert Engström was masculine to the extent that he never drew a beautiful girl, and his stories on erotic subjects are very few. O. A. did not live in artistic celibacy; he produced many delightful drawings of *la femme fatale* and her sisters of the fair sex. . . .

Miss Ottilia Larsson intends to wed Johan Nyberg, back from the United States. Time and again, however the event has to be postponed, as the bridegroom's birth-certificate is nowhere to be found. Finally Miss Ottilia makes a last desperate attempt at the parish register office and says very resolutely:

I just want to tell you, Pastor, that in any case we'll start Monday.

Although a bachelor, O. A. knew very well what things might look like behind the scenes of matrimony.

Forester T, 75 years old and just married, is served coffee in bed the morning after the wedding. He says, pointing to his wife:

See that little Miss here gets some first!

The cartoonists we have mentioned so far lived in the golden age of the comic papers. In those days people bought these papers because they wanted to laugh; nowadays they are satisfied with the cheap, imported funnies in the magazines and newspapers, which have very little of the individual flavoring of true humor, and whose drawings lack the artistic touch that distinguishes the three above-mentioned artists.

Despite the industrialization of humor there are many excellent Swedish cartoonists and humorists today, most of them active in the newspapers, where they comment on topical and political matters of current interest.

Ivar Starkenberg is the grand old man of this group. For a generation he has been fighting with his pencil for the democratic labor movement. He got his start in a small comic paper with a strong pacifistic and anti-religious tendency. From



Vem Katten är det, som håller emot innanför

Who's hanging on to the door from the inside?

Oskar Andersson

there we remember his drawing of the generals who state that "we are all peace-loving":

We also appreciate the importance of peace, for only in peacetime can the people gain strength and arm for another war.

Ever since Adolf Hitler made his entrance on the political stage of Europe, Starkenberg has always been a watchful observer of his activities. In many drawings he exposed the inhuman brutality and anti-cultural character of fascism. The drawing "Germany, wake up!" appeared in 1938, but was preceded by many others, warning the world of Hitler's menace to the peace.

Birger Lundquist is a cartoonist of high distinction and the greatest artist of the cartoonists now active in Swedish newspapers. He is above all a reporter and an observer. His eloquent and easy style lends an intense vitality to his drawings, and as a portraitist he is in a class by himself. Drawings of ideas and satires are not his strong point; he is mainly interested in human beings and not in the actualities of political life.

Edward Lindahl, on the other hand, is a Swedish David Low or Fitzpatrick. His style is a bit unwieldy and stiff, but it is very expressive. For many years he has been a popular cartoonist and commentator of political events from the Swedish point of view. "Prayer" is one of his masterpieces. Night, crushing the praying figure in her black hand, is the darkness of our age, and the wrinkled Jewish face reflects the history of the whole race, a history of exile, ghetto, and persecution:

Almighty God—five thousand years we have been your chosen people, please have mercy and choose another people now.

A few drawings from 1939 indicate that Lindahl saw the cause of the world catastrophe in human malevolence. There is the tough kid, chewing his cigarette butt, saying to the well-behaved school-boy:

If you don't want to fight, I'll beat you up!

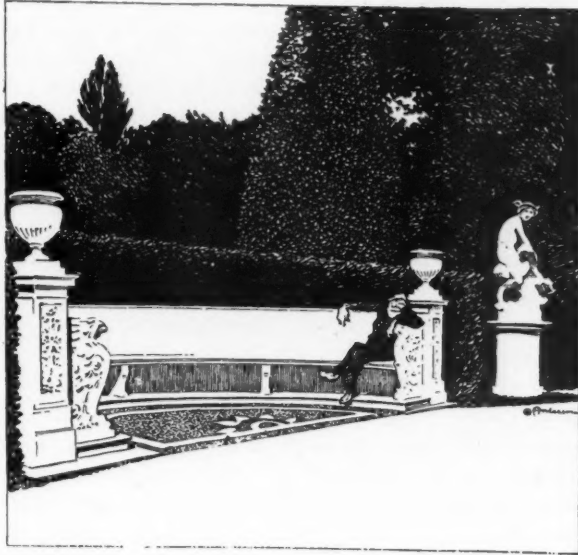
And there is the large, black magpie, who explains to her victim in the manner of the gangster diplomats:

Before I kill you, I want you to know that it isn't because I dislike rabbits—on the contrary.

For many years in Sweden we have been in the habit of opening a certain newspaper at a certain page and laugh or smile at strange, spindle-legged apparitions with wasp-like bodies and eyes like plates. These drawings are signed Thorwald Gahlin, a type of humorist the American public would find it easy to understand.

Sometimes, having the upper classes is all right.

Oskar Andersson



tions with wasp-like bodies and eyes like plates. These drawings are signed Thorwald Gahlin, a type of humorist the American public would find it easy to understand.

Gahlin has produced many thousands of drawings, at least 365 a year, actually the same figures all the time. But his captions are always new, even if they at times are nothing but variations on well known stories. Gahlin is not a cynic, but rather devoid of illusions. We recollect the story about the man who came to propose to a lady. The lady answered:

Can't you see that I am in mourning?

Forgive me, maybe I can wait out in the hall. . . .

He never takes anything very seriously, although he is not the kind that draws guffaws from his audience.

Daddy, what is class consciousness?

That's when you're sitting in a Pull-

man with a coach ticket and you see the conductor coming.

At times he is crude in his own amusing way:

Excuse me, has a patient escaped from the asylum recently?

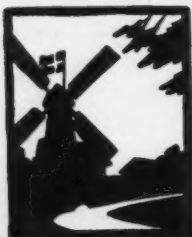
No.

Strange, somebody has run off with my wife.

Gahlin is unusually glib for a Swede, but then his hometown is Sweden's seaport on the Atlantic, Gothenburg, where more than elsewhere the wind has always been blowing from the west.

*Ivar Ohman is a Swedish author of popular books and articles about humor and editor of FOLKET I BILD. Early this year he visited the United States and enjoyed American wit.*

# THE QUARTER'S HISTORY



## DENMARK

THE PAST THREE MONTHS have brought to the fore many difficult problems. Denmark, which in spite of the Occupation, escaped the war with less suffering than any other European country with the exception of the neutral powers, Sweden, Switzerland, and Portugal, now feels the after-effects of the war in many different ways. The end of the war was not the beginning of an easier time for Denmark. We got rid of the German menace (but not the Germans, as there are still approximately 200,000 in Denmark), but economically and politically we have made very little progress.

Denmark has suffered great losses. Iceland is now independent, and while this is being written, we are in the midst of negotiations which will render the Faroe Islands independent also. A Danish delegation has left for Torshavn to conduct negotiations following the adjournment of Parliament and the election. A poll conducted on the Faroe Islands on September 14th showed that 5,650 of the people expressed the desire to become independent of Denmark, while 5,500 wished that the Islands continue to be under the protection of Denmark. At this unusual election, which was interpreted by the local government of the Islands as proof of the desire for independence, only a majority by 150 votes was reached. 5,000 citizens failed to vote while 400 votes were declared invalid.

In Denmark it was not considered that the election was in full accordance with the constitution or a true expression of popular opinion. The King adjourned Parliament on September 24. The next three months will bring the answer to the question of the future of the Faroe Islands.

THE OTHER LOOMING PROBLEM at the present time is that of South Slesvig, and the political development, both internal and foreign, has reached a very difficult stage.

In July the Government approached the British foreign office with regard to the South Slesvig question. Denmark was far from satisfied with the course of events since the German collapse in the former Danish territory. The Danes south of the border live in very difficult and crowded conditions. The British limited the activities of the Danish South Slesvig organization and put every conceivable obstacle in its way.

When the time for the local elections came, the Danes were not allowed to nominate candidates of a Danish party but had to be satisfied with independent candidates or vote for the recognized German parties. The passage over the Border to and from South Slesvig was made more difficult. The Danish newspaper *Flensborg Avis*, which was Germany's only anti-Nazi paper during the period between 1933-45, was continually subject to censorship, while a whole series of German publications of new origin have received a license which exempts them from censorship.

The 300,000 East-Prussian Refugees in this section cause an extremely difficult political and racial menace to the Danes.

Prime Minister Knud Kristensen, who is a liberal, has taken a strong and positive attitude toward the South Slesvig problem, while Communists, Social Democrats, and Radicals have been more indifferent. The appeal to London brought a chilly reply from Whitehall. The British Foreign Office stated that the Danes had to submit an immediate answer to 1) whether they wished an immediate plebiscite in South Slesvig on the question of its incorporation with Denmark; 2) The Danes were to express their explicit desire to have South Slesvig incorporated



into Denmark now or 3) refrain from further interference in the English administration of northern Germany.

An answer is now being prepared in Copenhagen.

THESE DIFFERENCES have not helped to cause a greater understanding between England and Denmark. Aside from this Denmark had to contend with the low prices the English paid for Danish exports.

An English-Danish trade agreement, signed on August 14, was of such a nature that the Danish Government had to subsidize the Danish farmers with 91,000,000 kroner in order to maintain production at its present level. This amount is obtained by further taxes on gasoline, tobacco, and chocolate. A tax has even been invented for ice cream pops!

And while we are speaking of taxes let me mention that Parliament instituted an "overall" tax on capital. 2.7 billion crowns are to be collected in this manner.

The difficulties between England and Denmark, however, can be termed purely a family squabble. The Danes find it hard to understand the economic problems that face post-war England and are, for instance, apt to believe that the English do not want to pay, while the situation really is that England cannot pay more than they are doing. But if the English made more of an effort to clarify this situation for the Danish people, many misunderstandings would be averted.

In June, Denmark concluded a trade agreement with the USSR, somewhat more profitable than the English.

The trade relations with England have resulted in Denmark owing England 400,000,000 crowns, due to a difficulty in currency exchange. The Government wants to prevent this situation from arising in the future by prohibiting import on a large scale and at the same time attempt to curtail home consumption so that more butter, eggs, and bacon will

be available for export. In this drive for economy, margarine will undoubtedly replace butter during the coming quarter.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, Denmark is also in the midst of its political reorientation. Seven traitors have received death sentences and new cases are continually coming up. War-time Prime Minister Erik Scavenius has been tried by the Parliamentary Commission, and also the Minister of Justice in the Scavenius Government, E. Thune-Jacobsen, formerly head of the Police Department. It does not appear as if the Commission will finish its work in less than a year.

AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, Christiansborg received an influx of delegates from all over the world who had come to attend the FAO Conference. It began September 2 and was the most important event of the past few months. Heading the list of prominent foreigners were the FAO Secretary General, Sir John Boyd Orr, the head of the UNRRA mission, the former Mayor LaGuardia, whom the Danes immediately began referring to as "the Little Flower," the English Minister of Food John Strachey, the British Minister of Agriculture Tom Williams, and the head of the American Delegation Mr. Dodd, from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. King Christian opened the Conference in a flood of light, while the large cameras filmed the memorable occasion. Mr. LaGuardia made a speech which resounded throughout the whole of Christiansborg. "You have to deal with the people of the world, and you can't fool them again," he shouted to the applauding delegates from thirty-three different countries. "I am no diplomat. I always speak the truth," he shouted under wild cheering from the packed conference room.

Sir John presented his plan for a World Food Board. The U.S. Delegation was in accord with the plan, while England was hesitant. Sir John took Copen-

hagen by storm and a baby giraffe in the Zoo was given the name FAO.

A suggestion to use Bernstorff Castle as headquarters for FAO was voiced, but supposedly halted by some Danish professional men. However, it is possible that Bernstorff will become the regional office for this large international organization which will work to avert the ghost of hunger which now threatens two-thirds of the population of the world.

This hope is strengthened by the news that the United Nations will establish an Information Office in Copenhagen in the near future.

THE TEMPO of labor in Denmark has been strongly criticized. The Prime Minister has requested that the nation take leave of the spirit of leisure which prevails. From the Social Democratic quarters there have naturally been protests at this accusation, but the labor situation nevertheless will be the subject of investigation. Denmark can undoubtedly accomplish more than it is doing today, and it is absolutely necessary if it is going to pass through this difficult era.

KING CHRISTIAN has spent the last three months in traveling about in his country. He has been received joyously everywhere and his 76th birthday September 26 became a day of celebration throughout the whole country. The British military band from the "Buffs" (in which King Christian is an Honorary Colonel) came to town and marched through the streets followed by tens of thousands of gay citizens. From very early in the morning 50,000 people stood outside Amalienborg and greeted the King, while the Guard in red uniforms created a vestige of the adventurous spirit of the time of H. C. Andersen.

On August 30 Crown Princess Ingrid gave birth to a daughter.



## ICELAND

MILITARY BASES is still an active question in Icelandic politics. The Icelandic Prime Minister agreed to proposals by the American State Department to the effect that United States is permitted to retain civilian personnel at the Keflavik airport in order to maintain communication by the northern air route with their forces in Germany. Military and naval personnel was to be withdrawn from Iceland as soon as possible and all within 180 days.

Under these arrangements the military technicians now operating the airfield will be replaced with civilians who will train Icelanders to take over. It will therefore be available as an international civilian airport, under joint management, to all civil aircraft of nations which have air agreements with Iceland. The United States, however, have the right to use it for their military aircraft for a period of five years, with the right of twelve months' notice after that period.

This proposal was announced in Reykjavik and Washington on the 20th of September. On the 22nd the Conservative party in Reykjavik had a meeting at which a couple of hundred youthful Communists made some disorders and threatened the Prime Minister and the Mayor of Reykjavik, who is a leader of the Conservatives. The Communists thereupon declared a 24 hours general strike as a protest against the agreement. This was rather a fiasco, as only a few workers followed the strike call.

On that same day Mr. Gromyko spoke in the United Nations and expressed the anxiety of the Russian Government over the presence of American troops in foreign countries as China and Iceland.

The Communists have declared that

they will withdraw their ministers from the Coalition Government in which they have taken part for two years, if the agreement with United States is ratified.

HALLDÓR HERMANNSSON'S Icelandic friends made a present to the National Library of Iceland of his portrait, painted by Mr. Halldór Petursson. The chief librarian expressed his gratitude for the gift to honour the great bibliographer of Iceland, whose work had been of such great importance to all scholars of Icelandic letters, and is himself one of the most productive historians of Iceland.

THE YOUNG FOLK in Iceland are greatly cheered by the fact that an Icelander has for the first time set a European sports record. Mr. Gunnar Huseby beat the previous record for weight throwing at a sports contest in Gothenburg in August.

At a chess tournament in Copenhagen the Icelandic competitors also did very well. In the Masters tournament Icelanders secured first place both in A and B group, but in the Championship group the Championship for Scandinavia was won by a Finn, while the second place was a draw between an Icelander and a Swede.

THE PAST SUMMER has offered unusually pleasant weather with a great number of fine sunny days. For the farmers it has been excellent. It has, however, been a considerable disappointment from the point of view of the fishing industry.

The market in Britain, where Iceland sold its fish during the war, has deteriorated greatly, both owing to a lowering of the maximum price and to the reintroduction of the ten percent ad valorem duty on fish landed from vessels registered outside the Empire.

THE SCANDINAVIAN AIR ROUTE to the U.S. was opened at the end of September. This occasion was taken as a symbol of a new and strong link between Scandinavia and America.

The inauguration of Scandinavian Airlines was celebrated by a great banquet at The Waldorf-Astoria in New York attended by many diplomats and government officials from overseas. Prince Axel of Denmark, Trygve Lie, Fiorello LaGuardia, the Norwegian Ambassador to the United States, the Swedish Minister to the United States, and the Danish Minister to the United States were among the speakers. The President of the Foundation was toastmaster. The accent of this historic ceremony was that in the future realm of the air the Scandinavian nations would act in unison. Particularly gratifying was the fact that some Norwegians who have recently protested against the word "Scandinavian" joined now with Danes and Swedes in a Scandinavian comity—a happy augury for the future of the United Nations.

THE QUARTER EXPERIENCED NIGHTLY rocket bombs which could be seen throughout the country. They held horror for people who had a very recent memory of the war, and did not want to believe that a new war was in the offing. The origin of the rockets remains a mystery. One guesses at Russian experiments with new weapons. The Danes realize their precarious geographical position in Europe. They see the high prices in shops and feel their chaotic economic condition. They read notices of new taxes, new rises in prices, new curtailments, and ask themselves if they will succeed in getting through the difficult times ahead.

But then they notice in many small things that the spirit of freedom is not dead. It is living in the Danish people, and it will help to win the peace.



**MOUNTING TENSION** ABROAD is lending new significance to one of the cornerstones of Norwegian foreign policy: an independent and constructive participation in the work of the United Nations.

Members of the Norwegian delegation to the U. N. Assembly were named early in August and include Foreign Minister Halvard Lange (delegation chairman), Finn Moe, permanent Norwegian delegate; Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstjerne; Supreme Court Justice Terje Wold; and C. J. Hambro, M.P. Norwegian participation in another field of international responsibility was revealed early in September with the announcement that 4,000 Norwegian officers and men had begun training for occupation duty in the British zone in Germany. High points of the 14-week training program include intensive instruction in various sociological questions, particularly those concerning German history, politics, and mentality. The Norwegian brigade will be supplied with over 4,000 volumes of pertinent reading material. Further concrete expression of this international responsibility was voiced in the recent official announcement that 600 Jewish refugees from D.P. camps in Germany and Poland will be welcomed as immigrants to Norway in the near future. This number equals the Norwegians of Jewish origin who perished at the hands of the Nazis during the occupation, and will include representatives of the various crafts and trades now experiencing a labor shortage in Norway. Russian-Norwegian boundary negotiations which opened in Moscow on August 2 have now been successfully concluded. The new boundary running through a 165-mile tract which once separated Norway from Finland in the Petsamo section, will now follow the exact course of the old Russo-Norwegian

line laid down in a meeting with czarist Russia in 1826. Norwegian delegates report that every phase of the negotiations were typified by friendship and understanding. A single negative note in the quarter's foreign affairs review concerns General MacArthur's resolve to stand firm on his decision allowing two Japanese expeditions to participate in this season's Antarctic whaling. Strong Norwegian and British protests to the U.S. Department of State resulted, however, in a promise that observers would accompany each of the two expeditions and that international whaling regulations would be followed meticulously.

**DEVELOPMENTS ON THE DOMESTIC FRONT** center about the reconstruction of war-leveled districts and the national struggle to hold the wage-price line. Peder Holt, Norwegian Minister for Reconstruction, recently completed an inspection tour of Nord Troms and Finnmark provinces. Despite shortages of cement and bricks, the building of docking facilities and temporary homes is well ahead of schedule. Of the 15,000 evacuees planning to resettle in Finnmark by January 1, 1947, 13,000 have already arrived and their housing is being extended a first priority. Norwegian coal mines on the island of Spitzbergen which suffered \$6,800,000 damage during the war will nevertheless turn out over 50,000 tons of coal by the year's end. Mines and plants have been rebuilt and living facilities for over 800 workers are near completion. Company officials predict that production will rise 600 percent next year, with an anticipated output of 300,000 tons. Elsewhere in Norway, wide interest in reconstruction has been given new expression. Workers at a building-board factory near Drammen recently came forward with a unique proposal to increase production of needed building material. Following a government-sponsored visit to the leveled districts, a worker's representative from this plant proposed that

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his fellow employees volunteer an extra Sunday night shift for a period of six weeks. Every man affixed his name to the agreement, company and union officials approved, and an additional sixty tons of building board will soon be made available for building in Finnmark. Workers in other plants have been urged to follow this example. A general survey of the labor front predicts continued labor peace. By late July all contracts terminating in April had been settled. These contracts, which will extend for a two-year period, will be regulated automatically according to possible fluctuations in the cost of living index.

With strict rationing keynoting the supply status, Norwegian housewives are resigned to yet another year of ration lines and coupon books. Grain, bread, sugar, fats, coffee, meat, and eggs will remain on the ration lists during 1947 with partial rationing of milk and dairy products. Figures for late September indicated, however, that despite strict control, the food status was improving rapidly. Comparison with other nations showed that the average Norwegian was eating somewhat better than his British cousin. The Norwegian housewife, for example, may purchase 350 grams of butter, margarine, and cooking fat per week while the British ration is but 198.7 grams for the same period. The Norwegian bread ration is 2275 grams weekly against Britain's 1786, and milk 1.75 liters against 1.14 liters per week.

NORWEGIAN MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS Sven Oftedal stated during an August address that his department will call for a 60 percent increase in Norway's Social Security budget during the 1946-47 period. Part of this unprecedented increase will go to raise present payments to meet the increased cost of living while the remainder will be used to broaden the protection now offered by state accident, health and unemployment insurance. "Our social insurance meas-

ures," emphasized Minister Oftedal, "enter decisively into the daily lives of large population groups. They give tangible expression to our efforts to create true social security. They constitute an extraordinarily vital branch of the apparatus we are now maneuvering to accomplish an appropriate distribution of the national income." The new Children's Allowance Proposal, one of the most far-reaching of the Government's measures to broaden Norwegian Social Security, is being prepared for parliamentary action. The proposal would provide for a payment of 200 Kr. yearly for each child beginning with the second, payable in cash to the mother of the family. One of the main points of the measure provides for the inclusion of small farmers, fishermen, and other groups not already covered by existing provisions. Special regard for German-fathered war babies now in Norway is seen in the clause stipulating that but one of the parents need be a Norwegian citizen. Payments would be made for all such children as long as the mother remains in Norway.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 marked the opening of Oslo University. On that day over 6,000 students, 2,700 of whom were entering freshmen, were welcomed by President Lous Mohr at an impressive meeting in University Square. Although housing and teaching facilities are still strained to the utmost, careful planning and the organized efforts of the students to solve their own economic and housing problems are showing real results. Following the slogan "A maximum of self government," the Oslo Student Union has created housing for 500 students out of former German barracks, now turned into dormitories complete with study-halls and cafeterias. Last fall, the Student Union was feeding over 2,000 students daily at prices considerably below those charged elsewhere, and it is expected that with favorable parliamentary action



a sizeable sum will be made available to this group for distribution to needy students in the form of interest-free loans. "One amusing development," observed Union Secretary Erling Fjellbirkeland, "is the increasing number of students who are marrying non-students—persons who have a job and are earning money."

Over 400 athletes and staff representing 23 Nations met in Oslo between August 22 and 25 for the third of the European Amateur Athletics Championship Games. The long-awaited meet resulted in a victory for Sweden, with Finland, France, England, and Norway finishing in that order. The single Norwegian "first" was won by Holmvang of Norway who set a new European record in the decathlon.

The first Norwegian expedition to Greenland since liberation returned to Aalesund in mid-September with a definitive report on this Arctic outpost. Headed by Capt. John Giaever, Arctic expert and author, the group's primary task was to repair and reopen the meteorological station at Myggbukta on the east-Greenland coast which has been out of operation since 1940. Its importance as a weather station and bearing point on future trans-polar air routes cannot be overestimated. The expedition's other projects included dropping groups of Norwegian hunters and trappers at four isolated stations on the eastern coast.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY was given new impetus during the last quarter by two important parliamentary decisions. By a resounding vote of 102 to 42, the construction of a super-modern electro-iron and steel works at Mo i Rana was given final approval. Present plans indicate that the new plant will be a joint public-private venture with the State holding a share majority. Utilizing Norwegian ore, labor, and electricity, the new plant will have an estimated capacity of 200,000 tons of rolled iron and steel products

yearly by the end of the first 3-year building period. The second parliamentary decision concerned the disposal of assets owned by the German-financed Nordag aluminum corporation in Norway. Scattered over a wide area these war-built dams, power stations, and aluminum plants are now in various stages of completion and represent a sizeable investment. Following long study and debate, Parliament approved the Government's proposal recommending that all German holdings and developments in this combine be assembled and concentrated in the completion of the Aardal aluminum plant on the Sogne Fjord. Although passed by a vote of 107 to 21, the proposition was termed by the opposition and admitted by its backers to be a "daring experiment." Confronted with the problem of disposing of these German assets, the book value of which far exceeds their present worth (book value Kr. 900,000,000), it was agreed, nevertheless, that the project had been carried too far to be abandoned, and a joint public-private corporation known as A/S Aardal Verk was established to supervise its completion.

A third industrial project, the Hol power development in Hallingdal, is being pushed to completion by a force of 900 men working three shifts a day.

THE LARGEST MASS TRIAL in Norway's legal history was concluded after four and one half months of hearings and investigation, when the Trondheim court pronounced sentence on thirty members of the country's most sinister group of collaborators, the notorious "Rinnan Gang." Eleven members of the group, headed by the twisted cripple Henry Oliver Rinnan, have been condemned to death, while nineteen others, including five young women, have received sentences ranging from life at hard labor to two and a half years' imprisonment.

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**SWEDEN**

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL elections which were held September 15 resulted in substantial gains for the Liberal, or People's, Party. The Farmers and the Communists also gained, while the Social-Democrats and the Conservatives dropped back. The preliminary figures read: the People's Party 252 (a gain of 74 seats since the 1942 elections); the Conservatives 212 (a loss of 68); the Farmers 247 (a gain of 36); the Social-Democrats 743 (a loss of 82); and the Communists 99 (a gain of 67). In the municipal election in Stockholm the Conservatives obtained 22 seats (a loss of seven); the People's Party 23 (a gain of seven); the Social-Democrats 38 (a loss of eight); and the Communists 17 (a gain of eight). After the elections, the People's Party emerged the biggest political group in the country next to the Social-Democrats.

COMMENTING on the results, the Gothenburg *Handelstidningen* said that the Liberals have hardly had a stronger position in Sweden since the hey-day of liberalism during the period before the first World War. The Conservative *Svenska Dagbladet* wrote that an epoch in the history of political parties in Sweden has come to an end. Newspapers representing the Social-Democratic Labor Party warned against hasty conclusions as to the future, the changes in the votes of the various parties being far from overwhelming. Although the Communists made headway, their gains were not quite as large as expected.

TORRENTIAL RAINS, which continued undiminished throughout the greater part of September, caused crop damages of many million kronor. In some sections 30 percent of the grain was spoiled. Here and there the fields stood under water,

and the farmers tried to salvage what they could with rowboats. The catastrophe was the worst of its kind since 1907. The fruit yield was damaged, too, and the potato crop threatened. The farmers were expected to ask for Government help.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS to King Gustaf from the Jewish World Congress and entire Judaism for the monarch's intervention and the aid of the Swedish Government on behalf of the Jewish people was delivered in a personal audience on September 14 by Rabbi Marcus Ehrenpreis, head of the Mosaic congregation in Stockholm, and Dr. Leon Kubowitzki, Secretary General of the Jewish World Congress. A similar message was delivered to Count Folke Bernadotte and the Swedish Red Cross as well as to Birger Ekeberg, president of the Svea Court of Appeals.

A GOVERNMENT FUND of over 400 million kronor has been set up for housing loans. The program aims at the construction of two and three room apartments in multiple-family buildings, the repair and reconstruction of older dwellings, and the reduction in rents to about 20 percent of the income of industrial workers. Municipalities may borrow up to 100 percent, cooperative organizations up to 95 percent, and private persons up to 85 percent of the building costs.

A SECOND LINGIAD, or gymnastic festival, will be held in Stockholm in 1949, according to a decision by the Swedish Gymnastic Association. Twenty-five countries have already announced their decision to participate. The First Lingiad was held in 1939 in the Stockholm Stadium, attended by 7,000 gymnasts from 37 countries. It was arranged to commemorate the centenary of the death of the creator of the Swedish system of gymnastics, Per Henrik Ling. The countries to be represented at the Second Lingiad are: Norway, Denmark, Finland,

Iceland, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Morocco, the United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Brazil, India, and Australia.

DR. ERIC ENGLUND, chief of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington and a leading farm economist, recently was appointed agricultural attaché at the American Legation in Stockholm where he will serve for two years. Born in the Swedish province of Hälsingland, he came to the United States in 1907 and joined the Department of Agriculture in 1926.

ABOUT 175 YOUNG NORWEGIAN OFFICERS who have been training under Swedish command recently concluded an eight-month course in modern warfare at Uppsala in the presence of Prince Gustaf Adolf. This was the second and final course for the training of Norwegian officers who will form a nucleus of instructors for the Norwegian army now being reorganized.

THE FIRST SCANDINAVIAN PRESS CONGRESS since before the war was opened in Stockholm on September 24 in the presence of members of the Swedish Royal family and large delegations of newspapermen from all the Northern countries. The central theme of the meeting was "Press and Society." An organization called "The Scandinavian Four," consisting of leading advertising agencies in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, recently was founded in Stockholm for the purpose of cooperating on advertising and publicity within Scandinavia as well as in foreign countries. Delegates from the Scandinavian countries also met in September in Stockholm in order to work out common laws affecting the rights to literary, musical, and artistic works.

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT of powdered mother's milk was recently sent from Sweden to the Swedish Red Cross Children's Hospital established at Otwock near Warsaw. Other shipments will follow. The milk is being collected from various centers all over Sweden, and is then converted into milk powder by means of a special method developed at the Astra Works, south of Stockholm, Sweden's leading producer of medicaments.

MORE THAN 100 SCIENTISTS from fourteen countries met in Stockholm in September at the 34th Oceanographic Conference, which was held in the Riksdag Building. This was the first time since the second World War started that oceanographers from all over the world had an opportunity to renew personal contacts.

A RUSSIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION consisting of prominent artists and writers recently concluded a tour of Sweden. The group included Vera Alexandrova Davidova, famous singer of the Moscow Opera, the author Leonid Sobolev, winner of the Stalin Prize for Literature in 1943, and the pianist Viktor Mersyanov, professor at the Musical Conservatory in Moscow and one of Russia's most popular piano soloists.

THE EIGHTH MEETING of the Bishops of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden was held at the end of August at Stora Sundby, south of Stockholm. A committee was appointed to study a proposal for a permanent joint agency and to work out plans for a more systematic cooperation between the churches of the Northern countries. Next meeting will be held in Finland in 1949. The meeting adopted a resolution stressing the responsibility of the Christian Church in the present world situation.

A BILL MAKING HEALTH INSURANCE COMPULSORY was scheduled to be submitted to the Riksdag during its fall

session. Gustav Möller, Minister of Social Affairs, has pointed out that not until 1950 can this important reform be carried through in its entirety. Another reform also being prepared will introduce special child benefits. The objective is to make it possible for families with children to enjoy the same living standard as families without children. This is simply a matter of justice, and should not be regarded as propaganda for more children, Mr. Möller said. When the reform has become effective, a family with one child will receive from the State benefits amounting to 400 kronor a year. For two children the sum will be 1,040 kronor, for three children 1,560, and for four children 2,080 kronor.

SEVEN DELEGATES FROM SOVIET RUSSIA were among a group of 37 representatives from sixteen countries attending the annual congress of the Swedish Federation of Labor, which opened in Stockholm on August 7. This was the first time a Russian trade union delegation had been present at a Swedish labor congress. At the meeting, the retirement of August Lindberg as president of the Swedish Federation of Labor was announced. He had held this post for ten years, and was succeeded by Gunnar Andersson, first vice president since 1936.

THE SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE's new vessel, M. S. "Stockholm," was launched on September 9 at the Götaverken yard in Gothenburg. Measuring 11,000 gross tons it is the largest passenger ship ever built in Sweden. Capable of a speed of 19 knots on full cargo, the "Stockholm" will make the trip between Gothenburg and New York in eight days. She will be able to carry 354 passengers—50 in cabin and 304 in standard class. The officers and crew will number 150, and the cargo capacity will be between 2,500 and 3,000 tons. The vessel is expected to be completed in September, 1947.

"THERE IS AN IRON-BOUND TRADITION in Sweden to place its Northern neighbor countries in a special class when it comes to international relations," Foreign Minister Östen Undén reminded a large audience which had assembled on July 14 at the small town of Eda, near the Norwegian border. "As a part of our current foreign policy," he added, "I favor the publication of documents concerning our relations with Norway during the war, since there is still much adverse sentiment in Norway regarding the policy Sweden then pursued. An open and positive discussion would thus have the benefit of a documentation which enables people to differentiate between facts and loose rumors and suspicions."

A JET-PROPELLED PLANE of Swedish design, capable of an estimated speed of 630 miles an hour, is now under construction at the Svenska Aeroplan Company plant in Linköping. The hitherto fastest plane in the Swedish Air Corps, the British Vampire, has a speed of approximately 540 miles an hour.

LOUIS GOETHE DREYFUS, JR., an American career diplomat, last summer was nominated by President Truman as United States Minister to Sweden, succeeding Herschel V. Johnson, now American deputy to the United Nations Security Council. Mr. Dreyfus, until now American Minister to Iceland, was born in Santa Barbara, California, in 1889. A graduate of Yale University in 1910, he has previously served in many overseas posts, including Berlin, Budapest, Paris, Naples, and Copenhagen. From 1939 to 1944 he was United States Minister to Iran.

MRS. ANNY K. MATTSON, secretary of U.S.-Sweden Friendship Clubs of Göteborg, reports that ten thousand school children and college students in Sweden and the United States are now exchanging letters. Every other Saturday a radio program is beamed to the youth of America.



## SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA



THE SCHAEFERS

On May 20 His Majesty the King of Norway bestowed royal honors on Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Schaefer of Pittsburgh for their signal help to Norway during the war. Mrs. Schaefer received the St. Olaf Medal and Mr. Schaefer was made Commander of the Order of St. Olaf.

During the summer of 1940 the Crown Princess of Norway and her family and suite were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer at their country estate "Granli" on Cape Cod. Mr. Schaefer is an engineer and manufacturer and early in the war he became Treasurer of American Relief for Norway and served the U.S. Department of War. For many years he was a Trustee of The American-Scandinavian Foundation and assisted both the student interchange and the publications of the Foundation. Another evidence of his responsibility for art, science, and education is the fact that he is a Trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Mr. Schaefer comes of a distinguished family of Stavanger, Norway. He has contributed largely to the restoration of Stavanger Cathedral. One of his two daughters is a genre painter, the other a pianist and composer of professional competence, and his son served in the U. S. Armed forces. His wife is of British parentage.

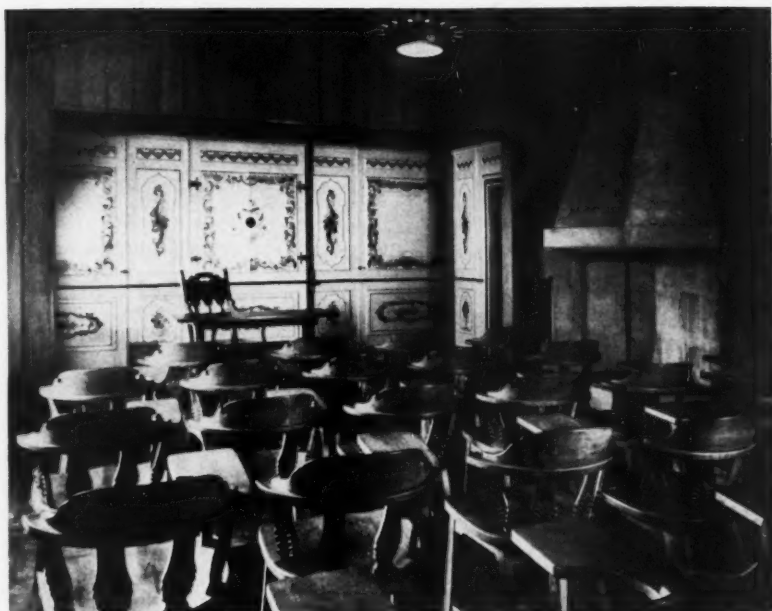
Harry Sundby-Hansen, veteran Associate Editor of THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW and, for many years, editor of its Quarter's History for Norway, died in Brooklyn September 14 at the age of seventy. He was a contributor to many leading newspapers, both American and Norwegian, in Chicago and New York.

Mr. Peter Berge, President and General Manager of The Norwegian America Line in the United States, died September 28 at the age of 65. Mr. Berge was born in Norway and came in 1904 to New York where he engaged in marine insurance business. When the Norwegian America Line was started he was employed as an accountant and remained with the Line till he died as President after more than thirty years of service. He was director of many philanthropic institutions.

Paul Leysaac, Danish-American actor and interpreter of Hans Christian Andersen, died while on a visit to Denmark August 20. In America he appeared in a

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NORWEGIAN ROOM IN PITTSBURGH UNIVERSITY

long roll of distinguished plays and recently in *The Tempest*.

Harald M. Westergaard, former Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, has resigned his administrative office as Dean of the Graduate School of Engineering of Harvard University and remains Professor of Civil Engineering. He is now, however, on a ninth tour of duty for the U.S. Navy with a spot-promotion to the rank of Captain, CEC, USNR.

The American Swedish Historical Museum was host to over one hundred mem-

bers of the Special Libraries' Council of Philadelphia, October 4. It was the Council's first meeting of the season. Dr. Marshall W. S. Swan, new Curator of the Museum, gave an informal talk on the first book in English about Sweden—George North's *Description of Swedenland*, published in London in 1561, at the time when Erik XIV was trying to marry Queen Elizabeth. Miss Nellie B. Gibson is librarian of the Museum; Mr. George Pettengill, of the Franklin Institute, is president of the Council.



# THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,  
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

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## Third Nobel Fete

The American-Scandinavian Foundation celebrated the Birthday of Alfred Nobel October 21 with a dinner in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, which was attended by American Nobel Prizemen from all parts of the country, including Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan of California, Nobel Prizeman in Physics in 1923. Also many Scandinavian Delegates to the United Nations participated, and Dr. Manne Siegbahn, Director of the Nobel Institute in Stockholm.

The chief speaker was Nobel Prizeman Harold Clayton Urey, Professor of Nuclear Physics at the University of Chicago, who spoke on "Atomic Energy in Service of Mankind." He recommended world government as the only solution for free progress of physics and chemistry.

## Thirty-Fifth Anniversary

The Nobel Dinner also celebrated the Thirty-Fifth Anniversary of The American-Scandinavian Foundation. The Foundation has issued a booklet entitled *Thirty-Fifth Anniversary* which summarizes the history and the needs of the Foundation, which will this year inaugurate a campaign in all the forty-eight

states for contributions of one million dollars for endowment, students, publications, library of information, and exhibitions. Another free publication of the Foundation obtainable upon application is the fourth edition of *Books*, a catalogue of important books in English about the Northern countries available in American libraries.

## The Scandinavian Gold Medal

The first edition of The Scandinavian Gold Medal was awarded October 21 to Crown Princess Märtha of Norway. The face of the medal contains the insignia of the Foundation. In a wreath on the reverse are the words, "For Services to America and Scandinavia"; in the circle the words "Crown Princess Märta of Norway 1946."

The medal was presented at the Nobel Fete to the Ambassador of Norway, Wilhelm T. Munthe de Morgenstjerne, by the President of the Foundation in the following words:

"The Foundation asks you to transmit to the recipient The Scandinavian Gold Medal for 1946 for services to America and Scandinavia. The medal is awarded to one who was a fugitive in the United States, who during the dark days of the

war illumined America with her friendly presence and the hope, the courage, and the integrity of Norway. The medal is awarded to Crown Princess Märtha, granddaughter of Denmark, daughter of Sweden, future Queen of Norway."

#### Fellows

Early in the fall students from Scandinavia began arriving on every ship to take up their studies at American colleges and universities. Many of them have been granted generous scholarships from institutions all over the country, and have received a warm welcome wherever they have gone. Several of our students are at Valparaiso University: Ib Valeur-Jensen, Hans Meinertz, and Ib Hemmingsen, all from Denmark, and Miss Gerd Backe from Norway. Mrs. Kerstin Walldén from Sweden and Miss Bodil Gjordvad of Denmark are enjoying scholarships at the Eastman School of Music, and two Norwegian girls, Lita Deinboll and Nanna Meidell, are enrolled at Vassar College. Miss Grethe Freiesleben of Den-

mark is studying surgery at the medical school of Johns Hopkins University, and several of our Junior Scholars are at schools in Virginia: Wilhelm Grimsgaard, the Norwegian boy whom the Foundation placed at Camp Rising Sun during the summer, is at the Woodberry Forest School; Miss Karin Akerblom of Sweden is at Randolph-Macon's Woman's College, and Miss Rigmor Kock is enjoying undergraduate work at Radford College. Norway is represented at Bryn Mawr by Miss Signe Ihlen and at Smith by Miss Mia Thygeson. Two other Norwegian students are studying at Syracuse University, Mrs. Serui Wallberg who is taking courses in journalism and Mr. Ivar Christensen who is studying Business Administration. On the west coast, Mr. Frithjof Fluge is enrolled at the University of California, and Mr. Johan Erichsen from Denmark is doing undergraduate work at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. The Foundation has placed two students at Wells College in Aurora, New York: they are Miss Kirsten Ing-holt from Denmark and Miss Beata Sergel of Sweden. Miss Sergel's sister, Gunilla, is at Sarah Lawrence. Two other Swedish students are enjoying college life in New England. They are Miss Astrid von Heijne who is studying social work at Simmons, and Mr. Sven Hamrell at Bowdoin College in Maine. Another New England college has given generous scholarships to Miss Inger Olsen from Denmark and Miss Kirsten Henriksen of Norway. Both of these girls are at Colby Jr. College in New London, N.H.

Mrs. Erna Åhnebrink, Exchange Fellow from Sweden, arrived in September to begin work on her Master's thesis at the University of Pennsylvania. Her subject is the works of Theodore Dreiser. Her husband, Dr. Lars Åhnebrink, is doing research on early American naturalism at Princeton University. In addition to being an Honorary Fellow of the Foundation, Dr. Åhnebrink has a



*A FELLOW FROM NORWAY*

Fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Børge Bak from Denmark is doing research in the field of Chemical Physics at the University of California under the auspices of Professor William Giaque. Mr. Bak is a graduate of the University of Copenhagen, and holds the position of "amanuensis" there.

Mr. Ture Casserberg, who is here on a special mission for the Swedish Government, is making a study of the American Junior High School system. He is secretary of the Sveriges Folkskollärarförbund, and represented this organization at the recent World Conference of the Teaching Profession at Endicott, New York. During the conference Mr. Casserberg was appointed vice-chairman of a committee which will study the establishment of a World Organization of the Teaching Profession. He is now studying at Teachers College of Columbia University, and will leave in February to make a tour of Junior High Schools throughout the United States. He was entertained in New York by the South Dakota Educational Association, which was represented by Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Larson of Vermillion, South Dakota.

Also attending the Endicott conference was Dr. Melker Johnsson, the representative of the Swedish Ministry of Education. Dr. Johnsson is carrying out special studies in the field of American education and is now at Teachers College.

Dr. Hans Davide, an Honorary Fellow from Sweden, has been in this country for the purpose of studying new developments in Tuberculosis. Dr. Davide obtained his degree at the University of Stockholm and is now an assistant professor there. Accompanying him was Dr. Hugo Theorell, a Fellow of the Foundation in 1939, who is the head of the Nobel Biochemical Research Institute in Stockholm. Dr. Theorell was here on a short trip with his wife.

Two of our Fellows from Sweden who

are here under the auspices of the Swedish Telegraph Board are conducting research in television and transmission techniques. They are Mr. Björn Nilsson and Mr. Hans Werthen. Both are graduates of the Royal Technical University in Stockholm, and are visiting industrial research laboratories and universities during their stay in the United States.

Mr. Otto Posselt arrived recently from Denmark to visit laboratories and institutions for heating and ventilating. Mr. Posselt holds the degree of Engineer from the Danmarks Tekniske Højskole and is a civil engineer in the heating department of the Teknologisk Institut.

Mr. Kai Siegbahn, Docent, came to this country in the fall with his father, Professor Manne Siegbahn, the eminent physicist and Nobel Prize winner in 1924. His son holds a generous Fellowship from the Swedish Atom Committee and is carrying out special research during his stay.

Our four remaining Tronstad Fellows are now here from Norway and are pursuing their studies at various institutions. Mr. Haakon Bingen is studying Public Finance at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University. Mr. Rolv Enge is taking courses at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Architecture, and Mr. Tore Gjelsvik is doing research work at the Harvard Geological Museum under Professor Larson. Mr. Thor Viten is carrying out special studies in plant rationalization, especially in connection with the mechanical maintenance of hydroelectric plants. His first visit was to the Tennessee Valley Authority, and he hopes to make other trips to the General Motors Institute and similar institutions.

In her latest report Mrs. Rita Coté Alden, Student Supervisor of the Foundation, lists 491 Foundation present Fellows for the year 1946 with contributions for stipends of \$202,180.



### Former Fellows

Dr. Axel Serup of Denmark, Fellow of the Foundation in 1936-1937 for the study of Law at Harvard University in Cambridge, has recently arrived in the United States to serve with the United Nations in New York. Briefly, his career in Law has been: 1937-38—Fellow of the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva; October, 1938—Doctor's Degree in Political Science, University of Geneva; 1938—Entered the Danish Foreign Service working in the Foreign Office in Copenhagen; 1941-1943—Vice-Consul at the Danish Consulate General in Hamburg; 1943-1945—Foreign Office in Copenhagen where he was in charge of questions regarding International Law and International Organization; November-December 1945—Advisor to the Danish Delegation to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations in London; January-February, 1946—Advisor to the Danish Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations in London; April, 1946—appointed Assistant Chief of the Section at the Danish Foreign Office and Advisor to the Danish Delegation to the last League of Nations Assembly in Geneva; July, 1946—appointed Political Affairs Officer at the Security Council of the United Nations.

Dr. George S. Lane, who in 1927-1928 studied Icelandic language and literature at Reykjavik, is now Professor of Germanic and Comparative Linguistics at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Mr. Åke Sandler is now attached to the faculty of the Department of Political Science at Stanford University where he is teaching "American Government." Here he hopes to complete his work toward his Doctor's Degree. Mr. Sandler studied journalism at the University of Southern California 1941-1942 as an Honorary Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden.

Burton O. Young, American Fellow to

Sweden 1937-1938 for the study of Economics, is now Director of the Housing Economics Division, Economics and Housing Finance Branch, Office of the Administrator, National Housing Agency in Washington, D.C. Prior to this time, he served as Director of the Program Review Division of the National Housing Agency.

Dr. Gillis Herlitz of Sweden is Head of the Children's Department at the Central Hospital in Linköping, Sweden. From 1937 to 1944, he was assistant Professor and Lecturer in Pediatrics at the University of Upsala. In 1938, he was awarded the "Trygger Prize" for research work done in Tuberculosis. Dr. Herlitz studied medicine at the University of Chicago 1931-1932 when a Fellow of the Foundation.

Robert Lepsoe, Norwegian Fellow to America 1920-1921 for the study of Electro-chemical and Metallurgical Processes, since July of this year has been Professor of Metallurgy and Head of the Metallurgical and Metallographic Institute of Norway's Institute of Technology in Trondheim.

Dr. Niels Aage Nielsen of Copenhagen, who in 1920-1921 as an Honorary Fellow of the Foundation studied Surgery at the Mayo Clinic and clinics in Chicago, Cleveland, and Boston, is Professor of Surgery at the University of Aarhus. From 1924-1927, Dr. Nielsen was chief surgeon at the County Hospital of Skive and until 1937 was chief surgeon at the Municipal Hospital of Aarhus.

Mr. Paco Lagerström, who in 1939-1940 studied philosophy at Princeton University under the auspices of the Foundation, since September of 1946 has been connected with the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena as a Research Associate at the Guggenheim Graduate School of Aeronautics and has been Staff Engineer at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. In addition to this, Mr. Lagerström serves as Aerodynamic Con-



sultant with the Douglas Aircraft Corporation in Santa Monica.

Dr. John Randolph Huffman is now Section Chief in charge of Process Design in the Technical Division of the Clinton Laboratories in Knoxville, Tennessee. In the Summer of 1942 Dr. Huffman did considerable work with Professor Harold Clayton Urey at Columbia University on the Manhattan Project. In 1943 he joined the staff of the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, under the direction of Dr. A. H. Compton. He completed special assignments in assisting the Canadian-British-American joint project in Montreal and Chalk River during the Summer of 1944. Dr. Huffman in 1929-1930 studied Catalytic Gas Kinetics in Copenhagen as a Fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Edgar Harrison Clark, Jr., American Fellow to Sweden 1935-1936, is now Chief of the Northern European Branch of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State. He was born in Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1912. Upon graduation from McGill University he was awarded a travelling fellowship for a year's graduate study at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris. In 1939 he received his Ph.D. from Harvard. In 1940 he became an instructor in Money and Banking in the University of Missouri. Prior to entrance into the armed forces, Dr. Clark was economist for the Treasury Department's Division of Monetary Research, specializing in European financial affairs. During the War (1941-1945) he saw service in the Navy as Intelligence Officer on the staff of Admirals Kauffman and Beary at the Naval Operating Base, Iceland; with the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington; and as Assistant Naval Attaché, American Embassy near the Allied Governments (including Norway) in London.

#### Augustana Chapter

The Augustana Chapter of The American-Scandinavian Foundation held its first fall meeting in Old Main of Augustana College. Mr. Charles A. Carlson, the new president, presided and announced the following Committees: *Nominating*: Dr. Fritiof Ander (Chairman), of Rock Island; Mr. Oscar Ericson, Rock Island; Mrs. Carl A. Anderson, of Moline. *Membership*: Dr. Henriette Naeseth (Chairman), Campus; Mrs. Helma Putnam, Davenport; Mrs. Carl Ekblad, Moline; Dr. Gustaf Freden, Rock Island.

Dr. Naeseth introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Theodore Blegen, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota. His topic was, "Taking Stock of Our Folk Culture." A reception for Dr. Blegen was held after the program in the Scandinavian Room in the Denkmann Memorial Library.

#### Boston Chapter

The American-Scandinavian Forum of Greater Boston held its initial meeting of the 1946-1947 season on Friday evening, October 25th, at 8:00 p.m. in Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

#### California Chapter

Assar Janzen, Assistant Professor of Lund University, who occupies the Scandinavian Chair at the University of California founded by the Chapter, arrived in Berkeley in August with his wife and two year old son Hans Erik. Dr. Janzen teaches both Norwegian and Swedish. He gives also a course in English on Scandinavian literature. October 17, the California Chapter honored Dr. and Mrs. Janzen at a dinner.

The Extension Division of the University honored King Christian X of Denmark on his 76th birthday, September 26, by showing the Danish sound picture, "Denmark's Fight for Freedom," as a part of the University's lecture program that evening. The lecturer, Mr. Fredric

Christian, who is of Danish descent, showed his beautiful color film "River of No Return" (Salmon River, Idaho). Previous to the showing, he paid eloquent tribute to King Christian and to the resistance of the Danish people. The Danish flag Dannebrog was on the stage next to our National Emblem, and more than 1,000 people applauded.

Some of the recipients of King Christian X's Medal of Liberation are: Peter Guldbrandsen, Secretary of the California Chapter and editor of the monthly magazine *The Pacific Coast Scandinavian*, published in San Francisco; Dr. Eric Cyril Bellquist, Former Fellow of the Foundation, recently Chief of the European Division, State Department, Washington, D.C., and now Professor at the University of California; and Dr. Monroe Deutsch, Vice President of the University of California.

Hon. Carl E. Wallerstedt, Swedish Consul General in San Francisco for more than two decades, retired October 31. He has been in the consular service for forty years and is a warm friend and member of the California Chapter of the Foundation. Another friend of the Chapter, the Danish Consul General in San Francisco, Hon. Axel Sporon-Fiedler, has returned to this country after a prolonged stay in Denmark with Mrs. Sporon-Fiedler.

#### New York Chapter

Mr. Svend Holst-Knudsen has been acting President of the New York Chapter in the absence of the President, Mr. Ray C. Morris, who is on one of his frequent visits to Scandinavia. On September 10, the first meeting of the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Else S. de Brun, was held at Sherry's. On November 15, the Chapter members and guests heard Mrs. Goddard Leach tell of her recent visit to Post-War Scandinavia. On December 20, the Chapter will hold its Annual Christmas Dinner Dance.



**Independent People. An Epic by Halldór Laxness. Translated from the Icelandic by J. A. Thompson. Knopf. 1946. Price \$3.00.**

When this is written, *Independent People* has already received more fulsome praise at the hands of American reviewers than any other translation of an Icelandic book before. Even the least complimentary critic admits that the book, as likely as not, will fetch the author the Nobel prize. And not only the reviewers, even the public seems unusually enthusiastic: the book was published in August as a selection of the Book of the Month Club, and it has now already joined the ranks of the best sellers,—again the first book written by an Icelander to win that perhaps slightly dubious distinction.

Praising the book here seems then a little in the nature of carrying coal to Newcastle. Yet one cannot treat the readers of this REVIEW to a mere reference to other publications on the book—however enthusiastic these may be.

*Independent People* is an Epic, the story of a hero. The hero is Bjartur in Summerhouses, a small crofter, whose long slavery for others has taught him one lesson: the value of personal freedom and independence. Having worked eighteen years to raise the necessary livestock, he acquires land, by a tragicomical accident, where he hopes to be able to realize his dream of independence. With his trusty dog, his small flock of sheep, his land, and his freshly built cot, he feels like a king and loves to treat his guests royally when they pay him a visit. He loves no less to roam the wilderness in search of his sheep, and when the wilderness smiles at him he achieves that communion with nature which is one of the chief sources of his spiritual strength. But Icelandic nature has many moods and most of them harsh. When man stands alone against the raging elements, as Bjartur does in the early winter blizzard we hear about, his life depends not only on his physical strength but also on the spiritual resources that he is able to muster for defence. These he draws directly from the old heroic poetry, the *rimur* (ballads), whose fighting spirit runs in his veins and whose intricate forms he loves to play with; for Bjartur is a poet in the old style not content with a quatrain until he can read it backward and forward in dozens and dozens of ways and still squeeze a meaning out of it. To him this only is substantial poetry, the newfangled formless type of lyric being nothing more than contemptible doggerel.

Unfortunately for this independent man, this king of the land, this heroic poet, there are forces abroad—and in his own heart—that threaten to thwart his progress and reduce his independence to the most abject bondage. These forces are symbolized in the legend of evil omen prefacing the story, a Damocles' sword hanging over the hero's head, foreboding ultimate ruin.

True, he himself is strong like a bull and does not seem to mind working hard from dawn to darkness on a fare, meager and devoid of vitamins. He does not care a whit what he and his family eat as long as there is fodder for the ewes, the indispensable livestock, foundation of his independence. But not being endowed with his horse's health, his family is harassed by sickness and death: he loses two wives and several children and that in spite of the fact that his women folks are endowed with that enduring patience which, next to Bjartur's stubbornness, has kept the Icelandic people alive for 1000 winters.

Bjartur, however, can take it all except the loss of his independence. He defends his land through fair weather and foul; he even manages to pay up his debt during the hard years before the first world war. And he seemingly rides the billow of the world war boom in style. But when he thinks he can indulge an old dream of his, using the war profits to build a house for his "flower," a prodigal daughter or rather step-daughter of his, he loses his shirt in the after war crash. And so we meet him at the end of the book a broken man, but still tough and independent enough to carry his "flower" up into the wilderness to a still more remote cot on the moors.

Though Bjartur is an Icelander, he is a general type too, with significance for the world. He is the poor but stubborn man of the soil, fighting for the possession of his bit of land. For that matter he could be an American pioneer on the prairie. But he is more. As he strides through the book, he becomes a great tragic symbol of the ideal that possesses him, an immense Don Quixote of individual freedom and private enterprise. Blind to all consequences, he fights throughout his life his own private world war not only against the unfriendly elements but also against everybody else, man against man. In such a world war nobody emerges victorious, and even if anyone did, he would be a sad man, for "no one is glad who wins a victory in a world war." Bjartur, it turns out, is his own worst enemy, spelling death to most of his family and alienation to the rest of it.

Thus the whole book is an indictment on Bjartur's way of living, a point of view diametrically opposite to that of Hamsun's *Growth of the Soil*. Instead of Bjartur's command: "Every man for himself," Laxness would advise: "Every man for the other fellow." It is as simple as that. But how radical such a teaching is even today after nineteen

centuries of so-called Christendom, Laxness is only too well aware.

Like Ibsen, Laxness is a satirist. He has long ago fortified his sensitive heart with that *saeva indignatio* which speaks for instance through Swift's proposal to slaughter the useless Irish babies of his day. Hence Laxness' grotesque style. Reading it in the original is like sailing choppy waves in brisk wind: it gives you one strong impact after another. The translator has on the whole done an admirable job, yet he has not quite been able to render the primitive roughness of the original: the English style is a little smoother.

But Laxness is not to be summed up as an intellectual satirist. He is also a lyric poet of great charm, as many poignant passages in the book bear eloquent testimony.

The readers of the REVIEW may be reminded that another novel of Laxness', *Salka-Valka*, was published by Houghton Mifflin Co. in 1936. His four volume novel about Ólafur Ljósvíkingur, the poet, is now available in Danish: *Verdens Lys* (Hasselbalch, 1937—). His historical trilogy from the times of Arne Magneus is still only found in Icelandic.

STEFÁN EINARSSON

**America 1355-1364.** By Hjalmar R. Holand. Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1946. Price \$4.00.

**America's Rune Stone.** By C. Stewart Peterson. The Hobson Book Press. 1946. Price \$2.00.

**The Viking and the Red Man.** By Reider T. Sherwin. Volume IV. 5 Bogert Place, Bronxville 8, New York. Price \$2.50.

In the last century, after we became conscious of the pre-Columbian discovery of America, many popular books were published about alleged Norse remains found along the Atlantic seaboard. None of these stones and inscriptions and landings, however, were authenticated as Norse by eminent scientists. In 1898 a runic stone was discovered far in the interior at Kensington, Minnesota. It found a champion in Hjalmar R. Holand, in whose writings the runes are attributed to Norse explorers and dated 1362. Since 1898, numerous other finds of alleged Old Norse implements and landing places have been reported from the vast region extending from Hudson Bay to Minnesota, and an extensive literature about them has been published in Canada and the United States.

Interest has now been revived in the mysterious Newport Tower, and writers aver that this tower was erected,—half church of God, half fortress against the Algonquins,—as well as the Kensington stone by detachments of an historical Norwegian expedition sent west overseas in 1355. Meanwhile Mr. Sherwin has published four volumes about the alleged Norwegian words in the Algonquin language.



### A RUNE ON THE NEWPORT TOWER?

As yet, however, no outstanding authority has approved of these interpretations. But prophets, even Newton and Einstein, often seem fools at first, and research needs enterprise and imagination as well as exactitude. So, long life and health to Mr. Holand and Mr. Sherwin!

H. G. L.

**Scandinavian Roundabout.** By Agnes Rothery. Illustrated by George Gray. Dodd, Mead. 1946. Price \$2.50.

To all those who are young in heart, who thrill to the sound of adventure, and who feel a tingle up their spine when the Gods cavort, Agnes Rothery's *Scandinavian Roundabout* is a complete delight. This fascinating book for the young tells all about Norway and Sweden, their history, mythology and government, their explorers and inventors. It tells of their work and their play. It gives one a heartwarming realization of the clean, happy, democratic life these courageous people have fashioned for themselves out of snow and ice, fish and faith.

The young people who read *Scandinavian Roundabout* will learn a lot of history and geography without knowing they are learning in the dull sense. They will learn of government and education as it affects grownups and as it affects their own age in Scandinavia. They will enjoy it all with the possible exception of the Swedish dentist who cruises

around the thousands of islands near Stockholm in his boat, "The Filling," with the main cabin filled with electric drills, X-ray apparatus, air compressor, etc. Even the island children cannot escape his torture. Surely, only the descendants of the vikings would think that one up!

Mrs. Rothery gives a vivid account of catching a whale in olden times and of how the Norwegian whalers catch the monster today. She tells of the viking explorers who discovered America long before Columbus and of the breath-taking adventures of the brave Norwegians in World War II.

Anyone who loves a good fairy tale will thrill to the stories of the gods and goddesses of Asgard. There is the story of Odin who never ate, but lived only on wine. When he travelled he rode on a magic horse which had eight legs and could gallop faster than the wind. His wife, not to be outdone, had a dress made of nothing but falcon feathers! There is also the tale of Beowulf and how he slew Grendel whose head was so heavy it took four men to carry it back to the king.

*Scandinavian Roundabout* is a vivid and exciting cross-section of Scandinavian life emphasizing all that is characteristic of the land and its people. Those who read it, young and old alike, will not be content till they've visited this land of the vikings and midsummer nights to see for themselves.

ANNIS LEACH YOUNG





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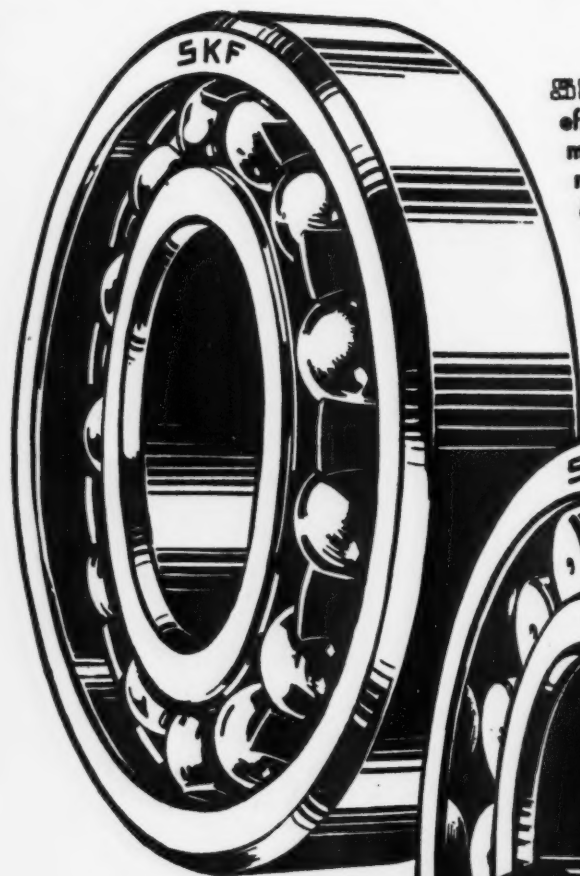
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